PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
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WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 209 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
3rd Sept.	Caledonia	8000	...	...
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th "	Khyber	9000	...	...
24th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st Oct.	Nagoya	7000	...	...
8th "	Karmala	9000	...	...
15th "	Khiva	9000	...	...
22nd "	Arabia	8000	...	...
29th "	Nellore	7000	...	...
5th Novr.	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
12th "	Kashmir	9000	...	...
19th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
26th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Khyber	9000	...	...
17th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Nagpur	7000	...	...
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
29th Aug	Sardinia	7000	Arabia*	8000
7th Sept.	Novara	7000	Morea	11000
21st "	Nore	7000	Medina	12500
30th Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa	11000
16th Nov	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 30th instant.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
2nd Sept.	Matiana	Karachi direct extra.
2nd "	Palamcotta	Karachi and P. Gulf extra.
4th "	A. Apcar	E and S Africa
*5th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th September	"Matiana"	5280

Fares to London.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 690 ..	First Class (returning by B.I(Rs. 1, 35, First Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1, 192-8-9.
Second Class Rs. 510 ..	Second Class (returning by B.I.) Rs 765. Second Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 677-8-9.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR JEDDAH.

S. S. Sardar, 1,995 tons, on or about 1st September.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. Shushtar, 2,664 tons, on or about 5th September.

For further particulars apply to
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI
3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		23rdSept

* Not calling at Marseilles

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7709	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	700
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	712

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to everstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	30th Aug. 1916	10th Sept. 1916
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	To follow	-- --

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles		
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	S. Shinohara	4625	17th Aug.	3rd Sept.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5848	14th Sept.	26th Sept.
Tenshin Maru	H. Kawai	4173	4th Oct.	16th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru	4436	S. Yasagi	14th Aug.	3rd Sept.
Indo Maru	5311	K. Tashiro	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	Y. Kuchiki	14th Sept.	26th Sept.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PARSEE NEW YEAR
ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY=POONA.
Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA 'Phone No. 42.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius: ...
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 two wheeled trap with a grey Waler horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property, at Breach Candy Road, or Pallow Road, Girgaum, at the corner of Dadyseth Agiary Lane.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawalla and in persuance to the consent decree dated the 13th August, 1915, made in suit No. 1095 of 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 11, together with the tenements or building, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C Nos. 2045 and 2046, Street Nos. 1, 343, 345 and 357, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of the Breach Candy Road, or Pallow Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-district of Fort and are bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Vassudev

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.—(Continued.)

Luxmanji and partly by the property of the late Gunpatrao Sadashiv, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Heerjee Gunjagee and now of Rao Nana Moroba, on or towards the East by the property of the said Gunpatrao Sadashiv, and on or towards the West by the said Breach Candy Road, and which said dwelling house is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors and which land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, New No. 52, Old Survey No. 246, New Survey No. 198.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

N.B.—The above property realises Rs. 400 per month.

The property is now on view.

THE IMPERIAL MILL, THE JAMES GREAVES MILL.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND SPARE PARTS OF MACHINERY AND STORES.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, MILL OWNERS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., and W. Turner Green Esq., Liquidators of the James Greaves and Imperial Mills in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned Mills, at Haines Road, Mahaluxmi, on SUNDAY, the 3rd instant at 2 p.m.:—

All the spare parts of machinery and stores such as canvas hose, fire server hydrants, instantaneous couplings, engine packings, lap rollers, top beater regulator, quadrants, leather roller wheels, adjusting nuts, long collars, long and short battons, bobbins, wheels for roving spindle wheels, C.I. weight hooks, roller spindles, arm wheels, fan spider, slubbing presses, brass bushes, brass button stips, comb blades, quadrants, agate stones, asbestos fibres, buffer springs, files, iron chains, iron hooks, gauge glasses, glass lubricators, wire, nails cylinder coils chocolate paint blue powder, varnish, roller leather, electric wire coloured yarn etc., etc., too many to describe and also one lot office furniture such as, glass door cupboard, writing tables, chairs' copying press, benches, stools, iron safes etc.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BELVEDERE ROAD NEAR ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ardeshir Khurshedjee Powvala, and others, the following property by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of September, 1914, and made between Dwarkadas Gordhandas of the 1st part, the said Ardeshir Khursedjee Powvala and others of the other part and also in an Indenture of Further Charge, dated the 30th day of September 1914, and made between the said Mortgagors and the said Mortgagee:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold (Fazendari) land or ground admeasureing 862 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenements, chawls or range of building built and erected thereon, situate lying and being at Belvedere Road, Mazagon, without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Peeroshaw Dadabhoy Chinoy, or Mistry, and others the Lessors, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Kaikhushru Rustomji Dalal, on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the West by the Belvedere Road, aforesaid and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5640 (2) Street No. 5 (A), and E Ward No. 5640 (3), and Street No. 5 (B), and form part of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19 and 19, New No. 16245 and 16246, Old Survey No. 656, and New Survey No. 3597, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Mortgagaors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., OF NAWAB CASSUM ALI.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, electric chandelliers with lights electric globes and fittings, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the bungalow at Sussex Road, near the Victoria Gardens Byculla very valuable and handsome household furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, consisting of dining table for 12 persons, 12 strong-made and handsome dining chairs dumb-waiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of chesterfield sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror backs, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving book case, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and and writing tables, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, blackwood cot, single and double, bedsteads washhand table, palm stands, blackwood chiffoneers, jardineers, cane chairs, mattings, Durrie and Persian carpets, very rich rare and valuable two copper figures of Tiger and Lion of very big size table ornaments, electric chandelliers with lights, electric globes and fittings, gents' bicycle rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, gent's bicycle cooking atensils, etc.

The property of Nawab Cassum Ali.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE AT 9 A.M., (S.T.).

The intending purchasers are requested not to lose this valuable opportunity to buy these plots of land, as they are worth to fetch high prices after a short period.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Plots of Land behind the Hindu Temple, near the Station of Ghatkopar, and at Kirol, belonging to Khimji Goculdas and others.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

High Court Suit No. 540 of 1911.

Thackersey Lakhmidas .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Khimji Goculdas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day September, 1916, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), at Ghatkopar in one lot on premises, the valuable plots of land, belonging to Khimji Goculdas and others, and come to their shares on partition with Runchordas Dharsi Hingwala.

For further particulars, plans and descriptions of plots and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N.B.:—The Hindus and the Multanees are inclined to build bungalows on the above plots and so the purchasers are likely to derive good profit.

If there will be rain on the sale day, the Auction will be held in the bungalow, just opposite to the said plots.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.
may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRAYED from the Strangers' Home on 27th ultimo, a wire haired FOX TERRIER DOG; black and tan head, black patches on body, and wearing a leather collar. Apply to Box No. 165, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5107

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.
4529 Terms Moderate.

WANTED

WANTED—An ASSTT.-SURGEON for a Native State Civil Medical Dept. Handsome salary. Apply to KAPOOR and Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. 5105

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED by an expert: Pupils for BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTS Private, Postal or Class tuition arranged. Apply to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5038

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance to the extent of one lakh rupees on sound and lucrative Import business. Interest at 6 per cent., and profit. Apply to Box No. 164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5104

WANTED—COMPETENT CHARGEMAN,—FITTER, and ERECTOR, Pay according to qualifications. Only experienced men need apply.
JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD.,
5079 Engineers & Contractors, Bombay.

WANTED—An experienced and competant SALESMAN for Chemicals and Bunder Lines by an Import Firm. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5098

WANTED—A SMART TAILOR'S CUTTER for Madras, one who has taken charge of the department preferred. Also required GENTS' OUTFITTER. Apply with copies of references, and Photo to Messrs. KENDELL & Co., Ltd., 9, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay. 5095

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Key-stone, dramas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap. list of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4867

WANTED the public and especially all matric-students to please note that my "Premier Tutorial Classes" begin work to-day.
Prospectus on application.
M. S. JATAKIA, B.A.,
Peerbhoy Building,
Princess Street.
N. B.—No false trumpets to blow. Solid and substantial work to be done. Hopeless cases undertaken to be cured. "Self-praise is contemptible both in men and nations, yet something like it is inevitable just now."

FOR SALE

BANJO—Soundy's five-stringed CONCERT BANJO, almost new. Apply "T" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks, 1½in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 11 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys. Rs. 13 per set.
R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Near Whiteaway Laidlaw very nice and airy flat with electric lights and fan for an European or Parsee family. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5101

PAYING GUESTS—Accommodation offered for one or two gentlemen or married couple in large and airy flat near Majestic. E.L. & F., good food moderate terms. Apply Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5091

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S. T.).
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED a CLERK, on the temporary establishment, on Rs. 30, plus Local Allowance Rs. 6, per month. Only those who have passed any of the following examinations and are below 25 years of age, need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 15th September, 1916. Preference will be given to those who know typewriting work in addition.
(1) School Final Examination.
(2) The European High School Examination.
(3) The full senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(4) Cambridge Senior Local Examination.
2. Applications should be in the handwriting of the candidate whose age, on the date of application, should be stated therein.
A. H. WHYTE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 28th August, 1916. 5106

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. SALEH MAHOMED HAJI AHMED NURANI has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HASSAM, ABDUL REHMAN HAJI HASSAM, JUNUS HAJI HASSAM and UMAR HAJI AYUB.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All claims if any which are not so received will be considered null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhobi Lane in the Chakla Street in the Island and Registration sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 84 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1260 New No. 7006 Old Survey No. 1032 and New Survey No. 2147 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 753 and Street No. 80 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai on or towards the South by the property of Dhobi Laxman Jadavji on or towards the East by the said Dhobi Lane and on or towards the West by the public road of land belonging to Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1916.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchasers Attorneys.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5111

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in dictation at the CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES in Bombay, Poona, Belgaum and Karachi on TUESDAY, the 19th September, 1916, for 12 appointments as General Scale Probationers and 8 as Local Scale Probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the Signalling Establishment and 11 appointments as Local Scale Probationers in the Indian portion of the Signalling Establishment of this Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years and must have passed the VII Standard of an European School and the VI of an English Teaching School. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates in original (nationality certificates not required in case of Indians) must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 10th September, 1916. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by the certificates in orginal mentioned above. Candidates should state at which of the 4 Offices named in this Notice they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month while under training in a telegraph class for a period not exceeding 12 months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.
J. G. BERRIE.
for Postmaster-General,
Bombay.
Bombay, 29th August, 1916. 5085

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of the Proposed Building to be erected on The Bombay Port Trust Ballard Estate Plot No. 11 for Mr. HAJI GULAM MOHOMED AJAM.

Contractors who have had good and practical experience of Reinforced cement concrete, in addition to the usual building works, will be given preference.

Plans can be seen and copies of Tender Forms, Conditions of Contract, Specifications, etc., can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned, on payment of Rs. twenty.

Sealed Tenders, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 as earnest money, must be submitted not later than 4 p.m. on MONDAY 4th September, at the office of the Undersigned.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

B. BRESLAUER.
Architect and Surveyor,
Honuman Building, Homji Street,
5083 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of (Rs. 10) rupees ten per share will be paid on the paid up Capital upto the 30th June, 1916, to the Shareholders of the KHANDESH PRESS CO., LTD., on and after THURSDAY 7th September, 1916, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on production of share certificates at the registered Office of the Company No. 31, Church Gate Street, Fort.
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1916. 5112

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ANYO MARU."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "ANYO MARU," from Colombo, are hereby informed that the steamer is expected to arrive here on the 2nd September, and will discharge in the Docks.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for delivery orders and to take delivery immediately after the cargo is landed.

Messrs. Erickson and Richards, Marine Surveyors, will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey torn and damaged bags.

No survey will be held after seven days from day of landing.

Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey.

Claims if any should be submitted to the undersigned within one month from the arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE.
Charterer.
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 1st September, 1916. 5108

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. (in pursuance of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in them by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 25th day of January, 1915, and made between Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and the said Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla and Co. of the other part) have contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, called by the name of "Tulsey Cullianjiwalla's House," containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the West by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the house of Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy, Kt., and on or towards the South by the public Street called Dewji Dwarkadas Lane, and which said piece of ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 895, New No. 5886, Old Survey No. 162-164 and New Survey No. 8511, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A. No. 2154, Street Nos. 289, 291-293-295 and 14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
5110 Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m. (B.T.) on TUESDAY the 12th day of September 1916, for the supply of (1) 1,000 Casks English Cement and (2) 18,000 Bags Indian Cement.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 675 and Rs. 4050 respectively to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted. If the successful Tenderer pays Contract deposit in Government Paper he shall have to pay 20 per cent extra.

7. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender and the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate tendered.

8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Actg. Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 31st August 1916. 5109

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the War Office desire it to be known that it is not the intention to enforce at present the Military Service Acts in respect of British subjects *ordinarily* resident in Great Britain, but *temporarily residing* abroad, so far as the liability may exist.

The War Office will endeavour to utilise the services of such persons if they return home, but they are to understand that such return will be at their own risk and expense.

The liability in question does not in any case exist in regard to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain. For example:—Government officers, permanent employes of firms in India.

A. H. BINGLEY,
Major-General.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Army Department.
Simla, the 22nd August, 1916. 5088

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse
To-day at 6-30 p. m. only
MAGGIE MAY & FRANK HASKOLL
From Daly's and Gaiety Theatres, London,
Beautiful Staging. Elaborate Scenery. Delightful Music.
WILL HANVARR and ANNA LEE
"Some" Juggler and "Some" Comedy Girl.
HILDA MARLERT AND REX ANDERSON
The Musical Comedy Duo from the original "Grotesques"
Look out for a Great Variety Turn. **PIERCE and ROSLYN**

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271
A Thrilling and Realistic War Drama.
THE BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL.
AN EPISODE OF THE WAR IN CUBA.
A stirring picture that moves at the rate of one hundred miles an hour; there are punches galore, exciting battle scenes. and a plot that will "grip" from start to finish.
THE BATTLE SCENES ARE REALLY "GREAT"
Another Fascinating Drama.
NELLY—THE LION TAMER. | A story of circus life full of power and pathos.
3 Shows Nightly at 6-45; 8-30 and 10.
Prize Shows—Saturdays and Sundays 5 to 6-30.
FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
TWO NIGHTS MORE OF PRESENT ALL-STAR BILL.
"THE TARGET."
A most exciting Drama in five acts.
The story of a man who lived a stirring life and all through it found that friends were only friends so long as their interests did not clash with his. Finally he discovered that his only true comrade was his mother.
"THE LION'S BREATH"
A rattling comedy in which a professor turns a coward into a hero, with amusing results.
The last Mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.
SPECIAL MUSIC PLAYED BY THE FAMOUS EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats, Rs. 2.
STARTING NEXT SUNDAY.
A Great Spectacular Picture:
"THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON."
RETREAT FROM MOSCOW,
PASSAGE OF THE ALPS,
BATTLE OF WATERLOO,
and other exciting Historical events taken on the actual spots where they occurred.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE.

DANCE.
IN AID OF THE WAR AND RELIEF FUND,
WOMEN'S BRANCH.
(Telegraph Sewing Circle)
at the Telegraph Chambers,
15, Waudby Road,
ON FRIDAY,
the 1st of September, 1916.
TICKETS:
Gent and Lady .. .. Rs. 2/-
Extra Lady .. .. .. Re 1/-
Apply to—MRS. PLATEL,
Telegraph Chambers
or
Secretary,
Telegraph Recreation Club.

A DROP OF
BIKSON'S OTTO PHULBAHAR
Makes you feel like bathing in the best of scents.
ORDER TO-DAY FROM
BIKSON & Co.
BAZAR GATE, BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
UNION JACK CLUB
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon,
Capt. Walter Lumsden, R.N., A.D.C., C.I.E. S.N.O., Bombay.
Brigadier-General W. Knight, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., G.O.C, Bombay.
Commander and Mrs. A. W. Lowis. R. N,
THE BOMBAY PIERROTS
Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Binning.
Chorus and Song Scenas by H. M. S. "CLIO."
TABLEAUX VIVANTS
Arranged by Mrs. Ashton Street and Mrs. E. V. Watson.
AND VARIETIES.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

GOING STRONG
The Greatest for all Serial Photo Plays.
"GRAFT"
Episodes 16-17-18
A FASCINATING NEW NOVELTY FOR LADIES.
FREE FREE FREE
Fragrant and Sweet, New and Novel, can be carried in Purse or Handbag.
Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.
USUAL HALF RATES.—Re. 1 to As. 2.
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. No. 1882.

"SCANDINAVIA"
COTTON BELTING
STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.
BOMBAY TRADING CO.
PYDOWNIE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Aug. 31.)

Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for twelve days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. Ganesh Lakshman Dhekne, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 200 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Pimpalgaon.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm, with effect from the 1st August, the following appointments made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. G. Kamalakar, Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, Bombay, or pending further orders:—

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., Senior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, Bombay, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. E. Fahey to act as Senior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm, with effect from the 1st August 1916, the following appointments vice Mr. A. M. Kaziji, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as a Puisne Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay or pending further orders:—

Mr. P. B. Malabari, Barrister-at-Law, Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. W. J. Howard, First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. K. A. Bhojwani, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., Acting Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. E. Fahey, Acting Senior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. A. V. J. Chinoy, LL.B., to act as Senior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., District Judge of Dharwar, was granted privilege leave for twenty-two days from the 28th July, 1916.

Mr. Chintaman Gangadhar Marathe to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara, with effect from the date of his taking charge until the date of relief by Mr. Fox.

Mr. H. M. Chibber, Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of one month's furlough.

Mr. A. E. Bennett, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd August, 1916.

Mr. Hassamal Baharmal Shivdasani, I.C.S., passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on 7th August, 1916.

Mr. Vishvanath Narayan Sathaye is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of his relief.

Mr. Virupax Shivlingappa Kuloigi to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. Vishvanath Narayan Sathaye, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Dosabhai Rustomji Mobedji to be District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.

The services oof the Reverend R. L. Wormald, Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department.

The Reverend G. Hewitt, Chaplain of Dharwar, to be Chaplain of Colaba, vice the Reverend R. L. Wormald proceeding on active service.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain William Mitton Watson resigns his commission.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles:—Adam Young Storrar to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment.

Poona Volunteer Rifles—Captain George Seymour Curtis, C.S.I., (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission.

Major A. H. A. Simcox (Supernumerary List), Poona Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery (active list) in the same rank, with effect from the 14th August 1916.

The following exrtact from the notification by the Government of India, Army Department, No. 994, dated 25th August, 1916, is republished:—

His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer: Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles (2nd Battalion). Captain (Honorary Major) William Edgar Shipp.

Captain R. Knowles, I.M.S., on reversion from military duty, is re-posted to the Bacteriological Department, and his services are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. S. R. Kulkarni, District Inspector, Land Records, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 15th September, 1916, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Shivshanker Chhaganlal Shukla, Third Class Magistrate, North Daskroi, is hereby re-invested with the power to take cognizance of offences on complaint under section 190 (1) (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 26th August, 1916, has been published for general information:—

Bombay City 10, Surat District—Surat Town and Port 1, Other places 0, Thana District 8, West Khandesh District 10, Satara District 72, Ahmednagar District 220, Nasik District 83, Poona District—Poona Town 27, Other places 7, Sholapur District 184, Kolaba District—Thal Port 4, Ratnagiri District—Ratnagiri Port 9, Other places 1, Belgaum District 93, Dharwar District—Hubli Town 3, Other places 79, Bijapur District 308, Kanara District 1, Karachi District—Karachi Town and Port 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 217, Kathiawar Agency—Mangrol Port 3, Other places 0, Bijapur Agency 7, Savnur State 10, Akalkote State 35, Total 1,398.

The Mysore Government will shortly establish another Sandal Oil extracting plant at Mysore near the Chutnahully Extension, fifty acres of land having been acquired for the purpose. A tramway line will be laid from Kakankote to Mysore City. The Bangalore oil extracting plant has been exceedingly successful, producing oil to the value of Rs. 50,000 a month after paying expenses. Over three times this amount is anticipated to be the return at the capital.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

Total Imports 1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's opening price
August	9.51
Aug.-Sept.	9.50
Sept.-Oct.	9.46
Oct.-Nov.	9.44
Nov.-Dec.	9.40
Dec.-Jan.	9.39
Jan.-Feb.	9 38
Feb.-Mar.	9 37
Mar.-Apl.	9.36
Apl.-May	9 36
May-June	9.35
June-July	9 31
July-Aug.	9.28

+14

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 29th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain ..... Nil.
" Exports to Continent 10,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 9½
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.75.75 } Unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars .. .. .. 66½+½

New York, Aug. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. 23 000
Futures at New York October .. 15.48 15 68 (?)
" " January .. .. 15.8 — 6
Spot Cotton at New York .. .. 15 83+10
" Orleans .. .. .15.38 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans October .. .. 15.37 — 1
" " January .. .. 15.63 — 5

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 29th.

Consols 2½% 50½
Rupee Paper 3½% .. .. 49½ Nominal.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan .. 70½
Government Securities 5% 60½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs .. 28.07—4

London, Aug. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 22+3/16
Coinage and Indian Buying. Small offerings.

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 29th.

5½% 1925—1928 .. .. .. 86½+½
4½% 1925—1945 .. .. .. 98½+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Aug. 29th

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sept.-Oct. Sellers 73+6d.

BARLEY

Karachi Barley Augt.-Sept. Nominal .. 52

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Bold 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal .. 69
Sapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. Nominal. 60
Toria Rapeseed:—Sept.-Oct Sellers .. 68/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers.. .. 76/9—3d
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship. Aug.-Sept. Sellers .. .. 78—9d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton July-August. Bull. Nominal .. £12-0-0

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper £126
Standard Copper G.M.B. .. .. .. £110—½
Copper Braziers .. .. £149+2
Yellow Metal .. .. 15+½
Hard Spelter .. .. .. 44 Unchgd.
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool .. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 0/0 F.O.B. Liverpool £26-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie £6-4-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August-Sept Buyers 2/11½
Plantation First latex Crepe. Sept Paid .. 2/3½

London, Aug. 30th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Sept.-Dec. Value 22/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec. Value 23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Sept.-Dec. Value 24/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec. Value 25

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 31.

The market opened to-day with Broach at 335/8 and with the exception of a decline of about Rs. 2/8 early in the day, has remained steady in the neighbourhood of 335.

A fair amount of bazaar business has been put through but nothing of importance has been done in contracts.

Ready Cotton is in moderate demand.
Akola Sept. 301.
Akola January 309½.
Bengal January 259.
Broach April 335½.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		Sept. 1916	DELIVERY Jan. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G	..	..	335	290/97
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Bengal	F.G. M.G.	..	259	..	245/55
Bengal	Fine M.G.	..	273	..	260/70
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	272/78
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	260/65
Khamg. Akola,	Fine M.G.	301	310	..	295/95
Ellich/Amrooti	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	275/07
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	303/08
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/10
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	310/15
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	312/.0
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	..	297	..	280/90
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	270/80
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	280/90
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	270/80
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	290/300
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	305/17
Nander	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	335/50
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	275/85
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	260/70
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	337	..	..	340/50
Coompta.	Good M.G.	345	..	..	360/70
Westerns,	Good M.G.	352	..	..	355/62
Westerns.	Good H.G.	348	..	..	350/55

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6.	1914-5.	Difference.
Khandesh ..	365,727	253,053	+ 112,674
Central India ..	237,227	188,126	+ 49,101
Barsi & Nagar ..	249,597	171,029	+ 78,568
Berar ..	691,863	434,438	+ 257,425
Central Provinces ..	185,562	218,412	— 32,850
Compta & Dharwar..	181,161		
Northerns-Westerns..	156,664		
Coconada ..	31,802	367,363	+ 45,084
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	42,8 0		
Dhollera ..	103,9 5	201,225	— 97,326
Broach ..	261,992	242,624	+ 19,368
Rajputana ..	1:2,509		
N. W. Prov. ..	322,999	592,398	+ 25,727
Sind-Punjab ..	192,617		
Persian ..	542	814	— 272
American ..	....	195	— 195
Egyptian ..	833	823	+ 15
Other Sorts ..	3,452	1,3,016	+ 2,336
Total ..	3,123,277	2,6 8,516	+457,761

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co. Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 31st Aug, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	284	272	257	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	277	265	253	..	.. Ready & Sept.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	258	246	..	.. Ready & Sept.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	288	276	..	.. Ready & Sept.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	291	279	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	272	..	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	300	..	.. Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	298	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Kghm.	..	302	288	..	.. Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	300	..	..	.. Sept.
	..	308	..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..	

Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	302	288	..Ready & Sept
Amanagaum-Peelgaum (M.G.)	..	310	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	308	296	.. Ready & Sept
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	313	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	312	298	.. Ready & Sept
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	..	315	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	317	303	.. Ready & Sept
Wardha-H'ghat (M.G.)	..	320	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	..	318	304	..Ready & Sept
	..	322	..	..25th Jan. '17.
Broach (M.G.)	..	318	310	.. Ready
	..	347	..	335 25th April 1917
Wadhwan (M.G.) H.G.	..	..	..	..
	..	320	..	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	310	..	.. Ready
	..	288	276	.. Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	263 Ready & Sept.
Sawgd.-Dharwar	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	335 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	332 Sept.
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	355 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	354 Sept.
	..	..	..	350 Ready
	..	..	..	347 Sept.
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	365 Ready
	..	..	..	362 Sept.
	..	..	..	357 Ready & Sept

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 30th August 1916 :—

Cotton	3,488 Bales.
Wheat	19,378 cwts.
Linseed	14,756 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	520 ,,
Ginjellyseed	359 ,,
Poppyseed	205 ,,
Groundnuts	2,610 ,,
Castorseed	5,476 ,,
Rice	1,654 ,,
Cottonseed	1,358 ,,
Mowraseed	243 ,,
Gram	1,772 ,,
Joowar	3,186 ,,
Barley	783 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 31st Aug—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 2 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 8 0	6 2 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	40 0 0	6 2 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 8 0	8 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 4 0	8 10 0
Teeseed, White 85-15	44 0 0	....
" Gujar 75-25	42 0 0	....
" Black ..	37 0 0	....
" Gujar 50-50	40 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 6 0
Jowa	31 0 0	4 8 0
Arandia	37 8 0	....

Forward.	Rs a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 3 9
Linseed May	9 7 6
Linseed September ..	8 15 6
Wheat Aug.-Sept..	6 3 0
Rapeseed April-May	7 2 0
Jowa Aug.-Sept.	4 9 0
Arandia Aug	37 4 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Sept.

Bank's Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. Sept.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	193½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	156½
Do. Shanghai	218½
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

We quote :—	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do	26-0-0
Bombay do	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-4-0
English Dragons	16-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	80-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day but the rates revived before close.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred shares recorded considerable fluctuations and business on a large scale was booked during the course of the day.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids closed at Rs. 590.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 655 to Rs. 682½, Standards from Rs. 1,660 to Rs. 1,710, Central India from Rs. 2,410 to Rs. 2,440, Madhavji from Rs. 1,560 to Rs. 1,610 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,860 to Rs. 1,870.

Kohincor improved to Rs. 765 and Bombay United to Rs. 715.

Currimbhai closed at Rs. 370, Crescent at Rs. 172-8 and Kasturchand at Rs. 1,010.

Akolas declined to Rs. 140.

New Mofussil changed hands at Rs. 845.

Bundi Cement changed hands at Rs. 18.

Katni Ordinary declined to Rs. 175.

Alcock and Ashdowns were placed at Rs. 790.

Indian Cement dropped to Rs. 290.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 302½.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 595.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 1,095.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,390 to Rs. 1,412½.

Mannar Press shares were placed at Rs. 270.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 265 to Rs. 277½ and Deferred between Rs. 1165 to Rs. 1.275.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 75¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 89.

GRATEFUL PILGRIMS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will kindly give publication to the following few lines in your esteemed paper.

Every year, we, the pilgrims of Pandharpur used to receive a negligent treatment at the hands of the Railway servants at Kurdu Wadi, a junction of the G. I. P. Railway, Not to get accommodation in trains in time, to be required to pass days in dirty places, to be unnecessarily teased by the Ticket Collectors and others,—all these and similar troubles were removed this year on account of the efforts of Mr. T. W. Brown, the District Traffic Superintendent. It was very creditable to him, that, at a great self-sacrifice he removed all our inconveniences and made satisfactory sanitary arrangements in spite of innumerable pilgrims. We hope the same arrangements will be made every year and the Railway Company will appoint such European officers at important stations, as will take similar trouble, with regard to our Indian pilgrims in times of important pilgrimes. We trust companies that other Railway will follow the same course.

We are many but some important signatures are affixed.—Yours, etc.,

"A PILGRIM."

SILVER MARKET.

SAMUEL MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. issued the following report on August 3 :—

GOLD.

In order to avoid disclosing transfers of gold by sea from or to British possessions in time of war, the Bank of England has ceased to announce daily receipts and withdrawals. The Bank return to-day shows a decrease in its gold holding against its note issues of £1,442,565 as compared with that of last week.

The following Order in Council was promulgated in the "London Gazette" on the 28th ultimo :—

"A person shall not melt down, break up, or use otherwise than as currency any current gold coin and if any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations."

SILVER.

The tone of the Market has been steady. During the last week offerings from America have shrunk appreciably, and as China has not been selling, and supplies have not been forthcoming from elsewhere, business has not been active. It is possible that the reduction in American sales arises from purchases made in New York on account of the Uruguayan Government. It is believed that other South American countries are not indisposed to increase their silver coinage.

Buyers, in view of the sluggish condition of the Market, did not press unwilling sellers, and the price sagged away 1/16d. daily to 30½d. on the 29th instant. On the 31st silver came on offer more freely at somewhat higher limits. Of this fact buyers took advantage and cleared the Market at 5/16d. rise in the price. Next day the quotation eased to 30½d., and remained at that figure yesterday. To-day there was some competition for the moderate amount offering, and the price rose to 30 7/8d.

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,800 bars as compared with 4,000 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 29th July was cabled as consisting of about 32,000,000 oz. in sycee and $16,000,000, as compared with about 30,500,000 oz. in sycee and $17,000,000 on July 15th.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hongkong during last week.

Statistics for the month of July are appended :—

Highest price for cash, 31d.
Lowest price for cash, 28 5/8d.
Average price for cash, 30d.
Quotations for bar silver per oz. std. :—
July 28, 30 5/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 29, 30 1/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 31, 30 9/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 1, 30 1/2 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 2, 30 1/2 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 3, 30 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week, 30.5.
Bank Rate, 6 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. std., 77/9.
French Gold coin per oz., nominal.
U. S. A. Gold coin per oz., nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash is ½d. above that fixed a week ago.

KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY,

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

At the twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd., held yesterday, at the registered offices of the Company, No. 31, Church Gate Street, Fort, the Directors' annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1916, was unanimously adopted. The report says :—

During the year under report, owing to the disagreement between the factory owners at Amalner, the pressing rate there having been reduced, we had also to reduce our pressing rate by one rupee per bale.

Owing to the above cause and owing to the increase in rates of hoops and other stores your profit and loss account shows at the end of the year a credit balance of Rs. 3,159-15-3 including Rs. 214-2-2 brought forward from the last year's account which your Directors propose to apportion as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To pay dividend at 4 per cent. on paid up Capital, Rs. 54,000	2,160	0	0
To pay the widow of Mr. Nanabhoy Jamshedjee the late Manager at Chopda in consideration of his services to the Company for over 15 years	500	0	0
To carry forward to next year's account	499	15	3
	3,159	15	3

THE INFANTS AND PUBLIC MILK SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

The Directors' report states: During the year the building work at Palghar was commenced but had subsequently to be suspended by order of Government until the lease of the land kindly granted by Government to the Company was executed. We hope that the lease will be executed shortly and that we shall be able to recommence the building work by the end of monsoon. As the land was forest land, it had to be disafforested; this has been done, and the necessary notification of such disafforestation has been issued in the "Government Gazette" on the 20th July 1916. The year's grass crop was cut, baled and stacked in a kacha shed erected for the purpose. The order for the necessary dairy machinery, plant, utensils, etc., has been sent to Europe. Arrangement has been made with the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway for the making of a level crossing leading from the Company's Farm to the public road on the West of the Railway line; and its construction has been already commenced During the year the remaining unissued 261 shares were taken up by the public, so that the issued capital of Rs. 1,00,000, has now been fully subscribed. A first call of Rs. 25 per share was made during the year, and the called up capital now amounts to Rs. 50,000. During the year Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. Kalianji Vardhman were appointed additional Directors under Article 88 of the Articles of Association. You will be requested to confirm their appointment. The Directors and the Managing Director have given up their fees and remuneration respectively during this year as in the past.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The disturbance in the Punjab has disappeared and a break prevails over the peninsula and the area to its north as far as the Gangetic plain.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east United Provinces, Malabar. local in Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, lower Sind, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in east Central Provinces and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are :—Kyaukpyu two inches, Bhamo one and a half, Lashio and Dibrugarh one, Cherrapunji six, Dhubri, Calcutta and Mymensingh two, Chittagong seven, Jalpaiguri one and a half, Sambalpur three; Darbhanga one, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Mussoorie one and a half; Bareilly four, Hyderabad and Sind three quarters, Chanda one, Negapatam three, Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast :—Increase of rain in Rajputana and south-east Punjab.

DEVASTATING FLOOD AT ALLAHABAD

DAMAGES TO PROPERTY AND CROPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The rivers Ganges and Jumna continue to rise. In certain quarters of the city water has come perilously near, while in others it has overflooded houses which are falling down. Parts of pacca houses situated on the bank of the Ganges in Daragang are submerged in water and such houses in this quarter as happen to be of mud are also falling down. The watermark painted on one of the pillars of the Jumna bridge has reached 160 and it is feared that the water may rise still higher. Considerable damage both to property and crops has been done in the villages situated in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. If the water rises about 5 feet more it is feared many parts of the city will be under water. The present rise compared with the highest flood level registered on August 3, 1875, shows a difference of about 4½ feet only. The Seva Samiti have issued an appeal for donations to the fund to help sufferers.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 31st Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 31st. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.01	65.84	62.85	60.22
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.00	75.16	66.66	61.79
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.00	73.74	62.48	64.13
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	77.22	68.94	71.71

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th Aug. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.778 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78 5 "
Dew Point	76 8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.817 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5 "
Minimum do	78.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do. do. ..	87 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.09 Inches
Total fall during month	17.18 "
Do do do, year	65.94 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3'st Aug	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Aug.					Aug.				
Thur.	31	m	1	12	27	4	m	7	0	1?	11
	Sept		1	21a	27	9	Sept	7	24a	16	4
Fri.	1	m	1	49	27	4	1 m	7	50	17	2
			2	00a	27	5		7	52a	16	6
Sat	2	m	2	27	27	1	2 m	8	2	18	3
			2	21a	26	11		8	2?a	16	2
Sun.	3	m	3	8	26	8	3 m	8	38	19	2
			2	58a	26	3		9	1a	16	5
Mon	4	m	3	56	26	0	4 m	9	23	20	2
			3	37a	25	7		9	52a	15	11
Tues.	5	m	4	5?	25	6	5 m	10	29	21	2
			4	31a	24	10		10	59a	17	5
Wed.	6	m	6	21	25	3	6 m	12	30	21	6
			5	55a	24	3		12	27a	17	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 31 (Thursday)	"	6h. 56m.
Sept. 1 (Friday)	6h 24m. "	6h. 54m.
" 2 (Saturday)	6h 24m "	6h. 53m.
" 3 (Sunday)	6h. 24m. "	6h 53m.
" 4 (Monday)	6h 24m. "	6h. 52m.
" 5 (Tuesday)	6h. 25m. "	6h. 51m.
" 6 (Wednesday)	6h. 25m. "	6h. 50m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter	1916 Sept	5d. 9h 16.5	a.m.
Full Moon	" "	12d. 2h 6 9	a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	19d. 11h. 5.3	a.m.
New Moon	" "	27d. 1h. 4 1	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 31st August, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the west United Provinces; Agra has had 0.18in., Mainpuri 0.24in. and Cawnpore 0.15in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north-western districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.56in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 1.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the west United Provinces and Malabar and local in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras Coast, while some showers have occurred in the south-east Central Provinces and south-east Madras. In the region to the west of a line joining Karwar and Delhi rainfall has decreased considerably. Ahmedabad and Mount Abu being the only stations reporting precipitation of importance.

Local rain is likely in Malabar. A few showers may occur in the southern half of the Deccan, south-east Madras, the United and the south-east Central Provinces and the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 31st of August 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..				
Do. (30th Aug.)	95.7	80.0	63	0	0	—0.01
Jask	91.4	82 6	83	0.29		0.23
Do. (th Aug.)	..	..	..			
Muskat	88 3	82.6	83	9.58		0.41
Do. (30th Aug.)						
PUNJAB—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan	91.0	75.1	75	34.43		15.45
Rawalpindi	94.2	80.7	87	22.11		9.48
Lahore	89.1	77.1	83	14.82		..
Hissar	91.7	77.3	89	24.64		9.18
Ambala	88.0	78.0	84	0.07 21.09		2.06
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	86.8	78.1	81	0.18 25.51		5.17
Agra	83.1	76.1	88	0.24 25 94		6.79
Mainpuri	89.1	75.0	81	.. 35.05		6.64
Jhansi	89.6	78.1	87	0.18 41 42		15 48
Cawnpore	89.4	78.1	77	.. 50.79		22 08
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—	98.1	79.8	8 0	.. 2 30		0.12
Jacobabad	81.7	77.0	82	0.03 20.37		14.48
Karachi	83.1	74.8	81	.. 18.99		2 73
Ajmer	85.5	73.6	93	0.04 18.06		0.17
Jalpore	87.4	76.6	75	.. 37.40		16.36
Kotah	68.0	63.9	98	0.56 70.19		20 92
Mount Abu						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	85.0	75.1	87	0.07 19.91		—0.56
Bhuj	86.4	77.2	83	.. 9.14		—3.50
Dwarka	80.8	77.0	91	.. 15.19		—0.07
Veraval	89.9	71.8	87	.. 19.12		—2.65
Rajkot	87 4	74.2	82	0.03 15.50		0 43
Bhavnagar Pare	86.1	74 9	82	.. 38.97		5 82
Surat	89 5	78 9	80	0.20 21.09		—4.06
Ahmedabad	87 8	74 8	88	0.05 19 26		—0.18
Deesa	82 9	72.0	88	0.04 32.02		10 14
Neemuch	83 8	69.1	85	0.01 32 66		9 51
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	88.3	73.3	82	.. 34.56		—8.11
Jubbulpore	88.6	75.4	85	.. 27.81		—7.05
Saugor	87.1	78.2	90	.. 44.29		8.02
Hoshangabad	87.2	73.1	80	.. 25.61		4.84
Khandawa	91 0	75.0	71	.. 27.35		5.17
Akola	90.6	75.3	74	.. 36 05		3 04
Amroati	91.3	76.8	74	.. 36.85		2.00
Nagpur	90.9	76.0	86	1.10 41.82		8.99
Chanda	90.2	77.9	85	0.02 28.54		—7.67
Raipur						
KONKAN—	87 5	78.0	90	0.01 65 84		8.00
Bombay	85 1	76.9	81	.. 10451		20.98
Ratnagiri	86 0	77.0	89	.. 88.68		11.14
Marmugao	85 6	76 4	89	.. 91.42		—8 36
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	95.0	70.1	67	.. 12.94		0.14
Malegaon	91.4	68.1	75	.. 16.78		5.38
Ahmednagar	86.6	69.1	84	.. 12.60		—3.01
Poona	91 3	74.9	64	.. 19.21		4.68
Sholapur	90.4	72.0	73	0.06 11.70		3.53
Bijapur	85.1	66.0	80	.. 27.17		—6.41
Belgaum	88 2	69.4	74	.. 28.62		11.40
Aurangabad	90 9	76.0	80	.. 23 80		—2.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	91 3	74.9	82	.. 23.03		5.86
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON—	85.4	74.6	89	0.14 37.08		—11.11
Mangalore	85.3	73 5	94	0.23 76 94		—4.59
Calicut	84 9	75.6	84	0.03 65.20		1.10
Cochin	84.7	73.9	93	0.01 26.29		10 91
Colombo						
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—	88.6	77.5	79

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE BABULNATH TEMPLE.

AN EJECTMENT SUIT.

DAYABHAI TAPIDAS AND OTHERS v. KHEMJI WALJI AND ANOTHER.
WALJI AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit to eject the defendants from certain rooms in a chawl situated in the Babulnath Temple compound and for damages for wrongful occupation of the rooms.

In 1880 there was a suit by the Advocate-General praying for a declaration that the Babulnath Temple was validly dedicated to charity and for other reliefs. On the 8th October 1883 there was a decree in this suit declaring the temple validly dedicated to charity and ordering a scheme to be framed for its management. A scheme was framed as directed by this decree and trustees were appointed. by the scheme the temple property was vested in the trustees and the trustees were given the power to appoint new trustees from time to time in place of retiring or deceased trustees. One Walji Jivraj was appointed a trustee of the temple some time prior to the year 1902. Soon after his appointment as a trustee the trustees, for the better management of the temple property and in pursuance of power given to them under the scheme, passed an oral resolution granting leave to Walji Jivraj to live on the 2nd floor of a chawl situated behind the temple and to use and occupy a stable in the temple compound, a hall called Kalias Bhoovan and rooms opposite to that hall. Walji's occupation of these rooms commenced about the year 1902. On the 7th March 1905 the trustees passed another resolution confirming the above-mentioned resolution granting permission to Walji to occupy these rooms. This resolution was duly recorded in the minute book containing proceedings of trustees' meetings. The defendants were the wife and son of Walji and they resided with Walji in the temple premises. Walji died in the year 1913. The defendants remained in occupation of the rooms a long time after Walji's death. In 1915 the plaintiffs, who were all trustees appointed from time to time by resolutions passed at Trustees' meetings, called upon the defendants to vacate the rooms and hand over possession of them to the trustees. The defendants however declined and claimed to be in occupation of them as of right and hence the present suit by the plaintiff trustees.

The defendants filed a defence raising two contentions. They first contended that the plaintiffs were not validly appointed trustees. The temple property had not vested in the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs were therefore not entitled to sue. Their next contention was that they had been in occupation of the rooms for over 20 years without payment of rent; that they had been in adverse possession of them for over 12 years and the plaintiffs could not now eject them.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendants did not appear. His Lordship passed a decree ordering the defendants to hand over possession of the rooms forthwith to the plaintiffs and ordering the defendants to pay to the plaintiffs damages calculated at Rs. 50 per month from 1st January 1916 to date of delivery of possession and plaintiffs' costs of the suit.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal. Solicitors for the defendants: Ardesnir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

RAILWAY ZULUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "An Indian Onlooker" has ably exposed the fallacies in the analogy between company management in England and India, drawn by the apologists of the Indian railway companies.

The position of the apologists of company management in India becomes much worse when we remember that even the British public is dissatisfied with company management of its railways and has been clamouring for State Management. The clamour is getting stronger every day, and we are told on good authority that the abolition of company management will be forced on the Government soon after the present war is over.

The Indian nation which is now bent on having State Management of all its railways will be interested to learn that an examination of the subject of the management of British railways took place recently at the London School of Economics when some important opinions were expressed. In the opinion of the President *the endeavours of the State merely to control the working of such large and powerful organisations were ineffective and the only remedy lay in entire management.* The efficiency of the systems had been established through a long course of severe competition; but competition was dying out and would eventually end in stagnation or retrogression without very much more State control than had been exercised in the past, that is, in effect, without State management. Manufacturers and merchants were not opposed to it, the Labour Party and the National Party were openly in favour of it, managements and directors too stood to gain by the change. Opinions given of the working of nationalised foreign railways went to show that with the one exception of France *State Management had been beneficial.* In the case of Belgium, when the State took over the main lines, certain minor ones were left to private management, but it found it necessary to take over these also eventually on grounds of general policy as well as economy. In Prussia the nationalisation of railways had turned out a *complete success.*

When the British nation is on the eve of having State Management of all its railways, in spite of the fact that company management of its railways is ideal when compared with company management in India, it is "monstrous" to suggest that company management in India should be continued. Such suggestion can proceed *only from the worst enemies of the people* and the people should know how to treat it.

—Yours, etc. M. P. T.

At a largely attended meeting held in the premises of the Sheth Amarchand Madhavji School yesterday, the Principal of the Raj Kumar College presiding, Seths Jamatral and Manilal Amarchand were presented with an address by the Dasa Porathia community in appreciation of their charities amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 in memory of their father.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

MR. A. V. THAKKAR'S SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar delivered a lecture on Primary Education in the City of Bombay before a meeting convened by the District Congress Committees in Bombay on Tuesday at the Servants of India Society's Hall.

After giving a short history of the manner in which the control of education passed to the Corporation he said:—During the year 1915-16 the number of schools increased by four only, a number much smaller than in any year since 1908-09. Nor does the progress of education seem at all satisfactory. when measured by the increase in the number of pupils. The so-called "very satisfactory increase of 20 per cent." mentioned in the Report is misleading, in as much as a heavy discount has to be made from this seemingly large increase by the fact that on account of the war panic the number of pupils had at the end of 1914-15 gone lower than the figure of 1913-14 by 800. To gauge the real increase, therefore, we must take figures for the last two years together. When we do so, it will be found that the net increase on the figure for 1913-14 is on 2,8823, or 15 per-cent. in two years,, or 7½ per cent. in one year. If the present pace of education is continued and neither accelerated nor slackened, it will take 36 years or more before all the children of school-age are at school. Surely we cannot afford to wait so long before our goal of universal primary education is reached.

TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

The annual expenditure for primary education has increased during the last seven years from a little under three lakhs to a little over five lakhs. This expenditure of 4 per cent. of the total Municipal income cannot be considered liberal, more so in comparison with the average expenditure of a moffusil Municipality which spent on education 14 per cent. of its income in the year 1914-15.

Education ought to get at least double of what it is now getting. Ten lakhs a year by increments of one lakh a year for five years would, not be a very liberal expenditure for the education of about one lakh of children in the city. Even for this sum only half the number of children or 50,000 can be educated in Municipal schools, because the average cost per pupil is about Rs. 20 per annum.

OPENING NEW SCHOOLS.

The question of the provision of trained teachers is often trotted out as an excuse for the slow rate of extension of education. As it is true that the number of trained teachers is restricted by the small number of training colleges in the Presidency and the number of stipends offered to students, so it is true that a fair proportion of trained teachers is not obtainable because a living wage is not offered to a person of that class. But after all the dearth of such men need not prevent the Committee from opening more schools, provided funds are forthcoming for the same. Nobody would seriously contend at this day that because in Urdu Schools in Bombay the proportion of trained teachers to all teachers is as 1 to 9, these 50 schools ought not to have been started at all Indifferent education is better than no education, as feeding a famine-stricken man with one meal of coarse jowari or barley is better than letting him starve to death in absence of rich dishes.

In October last the Schools Committee disposed of 17 applications for new schools from different quarters of the town, declining to favour any of the applicants. The matter was reported to the Corporation in the ordinary course and recorded as a matter of course. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim very correctly described on 6th July last the apathy of our Corporators during the recent debate on education in the following words:—"The Corporation had the power of reconstituting the Committee every year and how had they exercised it? They not only never cared to read the excerpts sent to them regularly every month, but they have re-elected the same members year after year. It was absolutely in the hands of the Corporation to see that the work was properly done and why had not this been done? If the Corporation were not satisfied they could have passed a vote of censure and forced them to resign."

Meetings of the Committee which take place not more than once a month, should be made open to the public and the press, like those of the Standing Committee, and the deliberations should be made known to the public. At present the public knows very little of what takes place in these meetings. It is only when the Committee's Resolutions are submitted to the Corporation for information that the public gets to know (and that too those who can get at the agenda paper of the Corporation) what the Committee has resolved upon about two months before. In order to invite the active sympathy of educated public, it is necessary that the deliberations of this Committee should be widely known through the medium of our daily English and vernacular papers. Also quarterly or even monthly reports of attendance at schools, opening of new schools, change of location to better buildings and such matters of public importance may be published, as is done by the Health Department week after week.

THE DUTY OF THE CORPORATION.

Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act it is incumbent on the Corporation to make adequate provision for the "maintaining, aiding and suitably accommodating schools for primary education." The clause is very comprehensive and we can expect it to be interpreted justly if not liberally, by the City Fathers. In the first place primary education must be provided in all the languages spoken and written in this cosmopolitan city. In the second place, it is not to children only that the three R's should be taught, but they should be taught to adult men and women also in night and afternoon classes. The Corporation has practically not yet attended to this portion of its duty, and the sooner it does so the better for the progressiveness of the city.

We have got Municipal Schools teaching Marathi, Gujrati and Urdu (Mahomedan Hindustani) languages only. There is absolutely not a single school for Hindu Hindustani or Hindi, as it is called and which is spoken b about 10 per cent. or about a lakh of people. The absence of Hindi schools have forced the Marawadi Community, which has Hindi as their written language, to open their own boys and girls' schools and philanthropic Societies to open Hindi night Classes for the U.P. immigrants. The schools Committee's attention has been drawn to this great need for the last two years without any result.

WANTED A POLICY AND A PROGRAMME.

After referring to the recent debate in the Corporation Mr. Thakkar said:

What is urgently needed at the present day is a bold and settled policy for the further extension of education and of making it almost universal. The present drift policy of resting content with a small annual advance in nubers and expenditure must be changed for a bold one of large strides and liberal expenditure. From 4 per cent. of revenue being voted to education we must advance to 8 per cent. in the course of 4 or 5 years. From 183 schools we must advance to about 400 schools and from 21,500 children in Municipal schools we must make a forward move to 40.000. Let missionaries of education to send their children to schools. For city to find out and persuade the parents to sent their children to schools. For obtaining more trained teachers the Committee should make up its mind to open more higher primary schools and open full normal schools, granting its own certificates if needed. The housing difficulty can be got over by negotiating with house owners and inducing them to provide more light and ventilation in the existing buildinig or by adopting buildings under construction for school purposes, by offering 5 to 10 years or even longer leases. The services of an Engineer or a surveyor may be placed at the Committee's disposal to look after the housing of the schools. Doctors and nurses must be engaged to look after the health of the school children and of teachers, and philanthropic Societies should be asked to cooperate. The Government Committee of 1908 recommended opening of 555 new schools and of 122 urgently. It left the questions of programme and of ways and means to the Corporation. Let this programme be worked out even at this late day and money provided to enable its being followed closely. If necessary, local taxation may be raised by ½ per cent. and that will bring in additional 2½ lakhs, which can be earmarked for education as 3/8 per cent. tax is earmarked for fire-brigade. Let not the fair title of *Urbs Prima in Indis* be challenged every now and then on this question, which is crying for soluton. Then only can the Corporation go with a good claim to the Government asking for legislaton to make education compulsory and free.

POONA VIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had wished to treat "Another B.E.'s (Civil)" faraggo of nonsense with silent contempt. But as "B. E. (Civil)" has taken his rather seriously, though somewhat late, I am afraid my silence may be misconstrued. I have therefore to beg the favour of some space in your columns. I will not grudge your correspondent his pleasant misconception which guides him to see the Probationers' Class as a veritable god-send.

I am most reluctantly compelled to say that to characterise. Dr. Allen's conduct in regard to the inception of the Probationers' Class as arrogant or high-handed is but the zenith of euphemism. The report published in a College Calendar after describing the "very practical course" which the Probationers admitted in 1913 went through, has the following little line. "This course has since been sanctioned by Government."

It is easily seen that not only the Senate but even Government, whose servant the Principal is, have been ignored in this grave matter.

We are left in the dark as to whether the sanction of Government has been the outcome of the conviction that the Principal's step has been in the interest of education and of the students or it has evolved out of the desire of Government to uphold the prestige of a naughty officer.

Elsewhere in the same report there is the following:—

"The fact that they (students) are willing to join the workshop shows that they have a strong determination to become engineers, and are willing to submit to what they regard as a certain degradation in order to achieve the result."

I put it plainly to honest Dr. Allen that this is an attempt to deceive himself, to deceive Government, to deceive those who are knocking hard at the gates of the College. The poor students have and had no remedy. Depending as they do for their admission on the whims of an autocratic Principal, experience teaches them not to rely on proving their "special excellence in Mathematics" or on the additional year spent in an Arts College in passing a higher examination but to try to gain admission in whatever way they possibly can.

Perhaps Dr. Allen hopes to establish the usefulness and success of the class by proving the willingness of the students to join when they have no other alternative.

Surely, those of whom the Principal speaks in the report, were fully conscious of their abilities and feeling that waiting for successive years would not find them in the Engineering College, they readily accepted the bait offered. Thus it was how the class came to be instituted.

Such has been the choice and discretion of the Principal that only two out of the first twelve probationers are where they ought to be. Bravo, Dr. Allen.—Yours, etc.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Bombay, 28th August, 1916.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A C A Adams, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut D H Anderson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F G Ball, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R A Bance, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut L H Barlow, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Bartram, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W J H Blinch, Liverpools.
Captain D E Brodie, Camerons.
Captain A R Brown, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut W J Chalmers, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut N C Collins, Suffolks.
Lieut A F J De Rutzen, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut S E Dove, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F Godfrey, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut S H Griffin, Gloucesters.
Lieut H B Hardman, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H M Hitchins, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut L W Hunter, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J R M Lawrence, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G F Macnamara, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W H Nainby, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E A Naish, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A D Onslow, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A E Rainbow, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H P Sadler, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W E H Sansom, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J M Scott, Black Watch.
Captain G L Sommerville, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A V Stanfield, West Surreys.
Lieut R E Swaine, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B A B Thomas, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut S R Trash, Suffolks.
Captain J L Vaughan, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut G J D White, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut W G Whitley, Liverpools

NOW KILLED.

Lieut G L B Fayle, Engineers.
Captain S W Ludlow, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G P Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut V G Don, West Kents.
Lieut W S Jeffreys, Welsh Regiment.
Major L St. C Cheape, Dragon Guards.
Second-Lieut R C Cooke, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut B Hatton, Yeomanry.
Major H Norfolk, Yeomanry.
Lieut R S B Townsend, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain J H Beilby, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S A Bryan, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J Cooke, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C T M Davies, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W Dean, Irish Rifles.
Captain J E B Dixon, Warwicks.
Lieut D W S Paterson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut M M Pearson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R Price, Warwicks.
Captain D Smith, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut R Stead, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E Tweedale, West Yorks.
Captain V H N Wadham, Hampshires.
Captain G R Wiggin, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E S Wright, Suffolks.
Lieut L N Holden, Lancashire Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut O V Arnold, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut G B Ashworth, Suffolks.
Captain E V D Birchall, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H W Borrough, Dorsets.
Lieut G W R Bray, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J Brown, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A F J Chambers, Yeomanry
Second-Lieut L Foster, West Yorks.
Lieut C Hall, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut T Hutcheon, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A Kirk, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut G R S Laying, Gloucesters
Second-Lieut A T Lunt, Liverpools,
Lieut S B Maclaren, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S L Moffatt, Lancashire Fusiliers,
Major P F Morton, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut H D Mosley, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W B Neighbour, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A A Nuttall, Wellingtons.
Lieut S J Pearson, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W C Perry, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut-Colonel C E Scott, West Yorks.
Captain G Stanton, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R B Strang, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut J P Thomson, Camerons.
Captain W R Tosswill, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut F H Walrons, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut C R J Watt, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J R W Webster, Liverpools.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut D Cathcart, West Kents.

DIED.

Lieut P B Brodie, West Surreys.
Brigadier-General A S Buckle, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R G Douglas, Yeomanry.
Lieut W W Farrar, Medicals.
Captain H H Tanner, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C W Alcock, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut L R McC Barry, Irish Regiment.
Captain H S Baker, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E R Baxter, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain F A Pearn, Medicals.
Captain V L Bennett, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A Bidmead, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H R Bright-Betton, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A Bryan, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E E Burt, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Butcher, Berkshires.
Lieut W E Calobeck, Dublins.
Second-Lieut C Clarke, West Kents.
Second-Lieut S L Clarke, Liverpools.
Captain W P Colofox, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Crowhurst, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W Davis, Essex.
Second-Lieut C A Debenham, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W L P Denny, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J C Dent, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut R M Dingwall, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F J C Dixon, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut R Dobson, Lancasters.
Captain S T Douglas, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A Douglas, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut E W Edwards, West Surreys.
Lieut D C Eglington, Black Watch.
Lieut A Empson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J P Fellows, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J F Fox, Norfolks.
Captain R Francis, Norfolks.
Lieut G A Fraser, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A C French, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J H Frobisher, Trench Mortar Battery.
Lieut C E Fry, Field Artillery.
Lieut B Gadsdon, Essex.
Second-Lieut A L Gannicliff, Somersets.
Captain G B F Garnett, East Surreys.
Lieut H R Gaydon, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R H Gere, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J Greenwood, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A J M Grieves, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E M Hallet, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut C Heigham, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J T Hetherington, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut H H Hewett, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut C de V Hinde, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut S S Holt, Field Artillery.
Major L C Hope, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut A C Hopkins, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Howie, Engineers.
Second-Lieut L F Hursthouse, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Jackson, Norfolks.
Captain H St H Jeune, Gloucesters.
Lieut-Colonel A V Johnson, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut T Johnson, Engineers.
Lieut T Johnson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E L Jones, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut F B Joyce, Sherwoods.
Captain J W Laidlay, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R T Larkins, Suffolks.
Captain R Law, Dublins.
Second-Lieut G McDiarmid, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut J G McIlwraith, Guernsey Militia.
Lieut A S MacK, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A L Mackenzie, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut J T McNamee, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F N Macrae, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H F Manners, Norfolks.
Captain H L Martin, West Surreys.
Captain R B Marshall, East Surreys.
Lieut C Matson, Dublins.
Captain L H Methuen, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W Mill, Camerons.
Second-Lieut D A Miller, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G J Mitchell, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W McL Moffatt, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut D Moir, Camerons.
Second-Lieut C B Montgomery, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut H Morris, South Lancs.
Lieut A J Muirhead, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut D C D Munro, Gordons.
Second-Lieut D L Munro, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut S E Newman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R L Paton, Cameronians.
Captain M J Pemberton, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut V D W Pitt, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H W Porter, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut K R Potter, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A C Potter, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D D Pratt, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain T D Pratt, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut H S Pretious, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J V Reynolds, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A G C Rice, Berkshires.
Captain J A Riddle, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A Robertson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R G Rose, Essex.
Lieut W McK. Robson, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut Hon J H B Rodney, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J H Ross, Seaforths.
Captain C Seaver, Inniskillings.
Captain G A Sheppard, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A J Shipton, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W J Slade, Artillery.
Lieut E C Smith, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J Smith, Camerons.
Second-Lieut S B Smith, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J S Strong, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H Summerskill, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut G Sunderland, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W J Taylor, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut C Thomas, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C K Thursby-Pelham, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut H M Thurston, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H W Tiffany, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H C Toogood, Berkshires.
Captain R E L Townsend, Middlesex.
Lieut W Van Gruisen, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J S Walter, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J R Wells, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E R Woodham, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut S A Worskett, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J G Wright, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J F J Yeo, Highland Light Infantry.

NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F Chisnall, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L S Rusby, Cameronians.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut E R Shuttleworth, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E W Venner, West Kents.
Second-Lieut L T Westaway, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut H L Matheson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F P O'Brien, East Surreys.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut D B Patrick, Highland, L I.

MISSING BELIEVEDCWOUNDED.

Capt A L James, Suffolks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C J B De La Bere, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut D H Evans, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C Gennings, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R H Goosens, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut G M Hughes, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut F. N. Macdougall, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J A Ross, East Surreys
Lieut C H Skey, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H W Striegler, East Surreys.
Lieut A F Taylor, Suffolks.

NOW MISSING.

Lieut W A D Goodwin, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut D St C Legge, West Surreys.
Lieut A F V Stephenson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut N D Wemyss, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut R Wilson, Berkshires.

NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieut J J Crabtree, North Lancashires.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS FF WAR.

Second-Lieut T P Conolly, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F W Moyle, Sussex.
Lieut D F Upton, Londons..
Second-Lieut A V Davies, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain E W Hall, Middlesex.

NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut J B Brown, Trenchmortar Battery.
Second-Lieut E B Harvey, Londons.
Second-Lieut W J M Tomson, Flying Corps.

PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut J Mccombie, Gordons.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONERS OF WAR.

Captain A J Evans, Flying Corps.
Lieut H O Long, Engineers.
Captain C W Snook, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C T R Hytet, Worcesters should read Second-Lieut W S Hyett, West Surreys.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been informed by the representatives in India of the Textile Alliance, and by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, that in future all consignments of jute and jute goods on through bills of lading involving transhipment at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Seattle or San Francisco, in transit to destinations in the British Empire will be shipped through the agency of the Textile Alliance. No guarantees will be required to produce evidence of landing in British territory.

The Success of Patrick MacGill

Patrick MacGill's leap into fame as a writer of the realistic school has been one of the literary events of recent years. Three years ago he was unknown, now his name and work are familiar to readers throughout the English-speaking world.

"CHILDREN OF THE DEAD END" was a literary sensation. The autobiography of a navvy was something new and strange to the reading public, and ten thousand copies were called for within fifteen days of publication.

Born in Donegal of Irish peasants, Patrick MacGill is now in his twenty-sixth year. He started life at nine years of age as a potato-digger in the North of Scotland. He then became a farm-hand, labourer, tramp, drainer, and navvy in turn, and all these phases of his life are described with great power in his autobiography ("Children of the Dead End").

In his spare time he wrote poems and studied to such effect that he was soon able to translate from the French and German. A little paper-covered book entitled "Songs of a Navvy" (a collector recently offered a guinea for a copy) and published by himself, was his first venture. An article, scribbled in pencil on a piece of dirty paper in a navvy-shack, found its way to the editor of a London paper, who immediately sent for MacGill and gave him a post on his staff.

At the beginning of September, 1914, Patrick MacGill enlisted in the London Irish Rifles, and has been at Givenchy, Guinchy, Festubert, Grenay, and many other places, and was finally wounded at Loos in September last. "The Red Horizon" was written entirely in the trenches.

Of Patrick MacGill's latest book, THE GREAT PUSH, the first British Edition consists of 25,000 copies. In it he tells of one of the most thrilling episodes in the Great War—the story of Loos.

Patrick MacGill has just written a series of six vivid word pictures of life at the Front entitled:

"From the Trenches"

The sole right of publication for these remarkable productions of this literary genius in India has been secured by the

"Sunday Chronicle"

In the colums of which journa their publication will shortly commence.

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Quadrangular Match
The "Bombay Chronicle"
SCORE CARDS
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PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 4th of Bhadrapad Sud, 1972.
Mahomed: 2nd of Jelked, 1334.
Parsi: 26th (Astad) of Aspandad, 1285.
Sunrise: 6h. 24m. Sunset: 6h. 54m.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter, Sept. 5.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.
Excelsior Theatre: Entertainment in aid of Union Jack Club, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 2.

Khoja Shia Asn Ashri Mosque, Samuel Street, lecture by Khwaja Kamaluddin on Islam at 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 3.

Moslem Students' Union, annual address by Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, at 6 p.m. in the Union Hall, Chaupati. Mr. Faiz Tyabji will preside.

MONDAY, September 4.

Quadrangular Cricket: First round, Parsis vs. Mahomedans.
Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's 91st Birthday.
Treacher and Company, Ltd., (in liquidation), Creditors' Meeting, British Hotel Lane, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 5.

Quadrangular Cricket: First round, Parsis vs. Mahomedans, 2nd day.

WEDNESDAY, September 6.

Quadrangular Cricket: First round, Parsis vs. Mahomedans, 3rd day.
Meeting of the Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and "Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of the Union Jack Club at 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market. 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles

POONA, Aug. 31.

811 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 2nd September 1916:—
At Headquarters:—
Signallers, Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
Battalion parade, Friday at 7-15 a.m. for a Field Exercise. Drill order, shirts. Coats are to be brought.
E Company will parade at the Engineering College with cycles at 7 a.m.
Every member residing at Poona or Kirkee must attend unless granted leave of absence by his Company Officer. All members possessing motor cycles or motor cars should bring them. Motors will parade at 7 a.m.
Gun Drill, Friday at 6-30 a.m.
At the Central Gymnasia:—
Physical Training Class, Thursday at 7 a.m. Running kit.
At Satara:—
Machine Gun Parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.
At Ahmednagar:—
Gun Drill, Friday at 6-30 a.m.

812 Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarters office two days beforehand.

813 Parades.—Parades will be held at Miniature range Headquarters at 2-30 p.m. on the following dates to enable Reservists to qualify in drills and musketry for the current season.
All Reservists are required to attend, Thursday 31st, Monday 4th September, Tuesday 5th September.

814 Parades. The Battalion will parade at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. on Wednesday the 6th September. Drill order.

815 Promotion:—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in G Company.
No. 4297 Vol. K. V. Brahaam to be Corpl. Sergt.
No. 3863 L/Cpl. P. A. Nagarwalla to be Corporal.

816 Miniature Rifle Club.—The Miniature range at Headquarters is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club, for Ladies Competitions 5 & 6 and Gentlemens 7, 8 and 9 on Mondays 4th and 11th and Fridays 22nd and 29th September at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Mr. H. F. Mulla has declined the Parsi Selection Committee's invitation to play for the Parsis in the first match of the Quadrangular Cricket contest.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY CIRCLE.

Under the auspices of the above circle, Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya will give an address on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the late Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Dady Shet Agyary Road.

MAILS FOR EAST AFRICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Mails for the East African Expeditionary Force, Nairobi, Uganda and Mombasa, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 3rd instant.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE AND JAPAN.

Mails consisting of unregistered correspondence for Singapore and Japan per s. s. Java Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 3rd proximo.

PRATHANA SAMAJ.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 5-30 p.m. The subject of the sermon being "Unwritten Law."

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the above association will be held on Tuesday, the 5th instant at 6 p.m. at the office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, when Mr. Ewbank, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, will read a paper on "Co-operative Housing Societies."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There was not a single case of plague on Wednesday, but there were one attack of small-pox and seven attacks and two deaths from cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 59 against 63 on the corresponding day of last year and 99 on that of 1914. Of the 2,691 rats caught, seven were found to be infected.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

The English Mail per s. s. Caledonia will be closed at the General Post Office punctually at 12 noon on Sunday, the 3rd instant. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. the previous day. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

CO-OPERATIVE SECRETARIES CLASS.

A farewell entertainment in connection with the Co-operative Societies' Secretaries' Training class, conducted during the last week, was held on Wednesday in the hall of the Vanita Vishram under the presidency of Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Stanley Reed and several other ladies and gentlemen interested in co-operative movement were present.

UNION JACK CLUB.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE AT THE EXCELSIOR.

There was a crowded house at the Excelsior Theatre last night on the occasion of the presentation of a Variety Entertainment in aid of the Union Jack Club. The programme was certainly varied and proved very attractive to the audience, judging by the unstinted applause with which every item was received. So far as the amateur portion was concerned it consisted chiefly of some very artistic tableaux and a performance by the Bombay Pierrots, a troupe of entertainers presented by Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Binning. The tableau, or rather series of tableaux, entitled "Lovers Old and New" is an original and artistic presentation of an old idea. First we see a modern lover on his knees proposing to the girl of his choice, then follows a series of transformactions showing us similar couples in periods dating from the XVI century down to the early Victorian. A charming little Cupid in the person of pretty little Miss Joan Binning added the final touch of poetry. It is a pity, however, that the tableaux were turned in the finale into moving pictures. The characters in their correct and artistic costumes and excellent poses became extremely clumsy in movement, and this marred what was otherwise a very charming spectacle. The ladies and gentlemen taking part were Mesdames A. W. Lowis, B Lang, Weber and Edwardes, and Messrs. St. Paul, Weber, Lieut. C. Kelby, R.N.R., and Major Catheart.

Mrs Ashton Street arranged another tableau entitled "In Cupid's Garden." This proved to be a very ingenious and striking spectacle, in which a number of fairies impersonated by Mesdames Mitchell, Campbell, Hazeldine and Noble and the Misses Street and Stringfellow danced first with garlands in the breaking dawn, and afterwards with lanterns in the moonlight, to the strains of Grieg's Peer Gynt suite around Miss Joan Binning, once more appearing as Cupid. This was received with much applause, and Mrs. Street and her performers must be congratulated on their success.

The Bombay Pierrots were very popular. Mr. Binning especially pleasing the audience with an elephantine humour. Solos were rendered by Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr Dane, Mr. Hopkinson, and Mr. Binning.

The Marlerts, who are in the regular programme of the Excelsior this week, and Maggie May and Frank Haskoll, also performed and managed to hold their own in the estimation of the audience against all this amateur talent. There were also some naval items, but since the mention of nautical performers from his Majesty's ships on a previous occasion evoked a rebuke from the censor, we forbear from saying how excellent they were.

The performance will be repeated tonight.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ANNIVERSARY.

A SUGGESTION TO HEADMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 4th of September is the birthday of our Rev. Mahatma Seth Dadabhai Naoroji. Several bodies like the Stri Mandal and others are going to celebrate the 91st birthday of this great man by holding public gatherings, similarly this auspicious day should be celebrated with *eclat* to mark this great event. The life of this great Indian should be portrayed before the pupils in schools, local as well as every mofussil, by narrating the self-sacrificing services rendered to his country, by showing how he opened the doors of the British Parliament for Indians by his labours and inexhaustible patience, by appealing to the boys to follow in his footsteps,—thereby setting before the growing generation the great example of the simple, earnest and laborious life of this greatest of all Indians, and thereby impressing the receptive minds of our youth and impressing on them the true lessons of self-sacrifice, patriotism and honest laborious work for the good of the country.

The schools should have a half-holiday after this discourse on the lines suggested above.

I make this appeal to the headmasters and teachers of all Indian schools.

Thus this day will be for ever commemorated and a red-letter day in the lives of our youths.

And I pray most earnestly that there may arise in the future more Dadabhais from the rising youths of my community and be fortunate enough to win a name and fame such as Dadabhai has obtained.

—Yours, etc.,

SHAPURJI BHIKHAJI PATEL.

Grant Road Terrace,
Aug. 31.

THE TROOP TRAIN DISASTER.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPORT.

In the House of Commons on August 1, Mr. Chamberlain replying to a question by Major Astor as to whether the Secretary of State for India had any further information with regard to the death of soldiers from heat stroke, read the following, which, he said, was a paraphrase of a telegram he had received from India:—

"Ballarat.—Your telegram of the 28th instant, 30th July. We can now give a considered opinion, having received report of Committee. The responsibility for diverting the ship from Bombay to Karachi rests with Brigadier-General Roe, who was acting as Q.M.G. at the time. He knew unacclimatized troops had never before been sent in large numbers by rail in the middle of summer through the Sind Desert. He knew, or should have known, that the Commander-in-Chief in December, 1915, had decided that Karachi should not be used as a port at which wounded and sick British troops should be landed and distributed to other stations, on account of danger of sending them in the hot season through Sind. It follows that before Ballarat was diverted to Karachi, acting Q.M.G., should have consulted Commander-in-Chief, and he did not do this. Having taken on himself responsibility he should certainly have warned Karachi military authorities to take special precautions for safety of troops during journey by rail. He did not do this. We therefore must hold him responsible, and propose to remove him fro his appointment of Deputy Q.M.G.

"It is clear from elidence that the mischief began before disembarcation, many men having been seen on deck bareheaded in the sun. All the officers on board were quite inexperienced, and we cannot therefore hold them blameworthy. The G.O.C. at Karachi was responsible for all arrangements for railway journey in his capacity as Embarcation Officer. It is shown from evidence that on the day concerned he was very busy, but he had ample warning of Ballarat's arrival. Though he knew responsible members of his staff, with one exception, were inexperienced, he took no steps nor gave any orders to see that the safety or comfort of the troops was provided for. In this we consider he failed in his duty, and we propose his removal.

"Special blame we consider attaches to the Assistant Director of Medical Service at Karachi, an officer of long experience of the Indian Medical Service. In the circumstances it was undoubtedly his duty to see that every precaution suggested by medical science for the safety of the troops was taken. He failed, in our opinion, to do this. We therefore porpose to remove him.

"A number of omissions and errors on the part of other officers were committeed, but these were due partly to inexperience and partly to adherence to regulations intending to govern only the ordinary trooping in cold weather. We do not propose to take any action in these cases. The only excuses that can be urged in favour of the officers who are, in our opinion, responsible, are that many of the casualties were due to facts that in many cases the men left their carriages bare-headed, and that the temperature during journey was unusually high. Nevertheless, though these facts may have increased the number of casualties, we are clear that there can be no doubt that the train left Karachi insufficiently equipped, overcrowded, and without experienced officers, either medical or combatant. We place for these reasons the responsibility on Brigadier-General Roe, on the G.O.C., and on the Senior Medical Officer at Karachi. All that was possible seems to have been done by the local authorities beyond Karachi throughout the journey."

I should add that I have expressed my concurrence with the course which the Government of India have announced that they intend to take. I am inquiring whether special instructions for the removal of drafts of troops during the hot weather have already been issued, and, if not, suggesting that they should be issued at once. I am communicating with the War Office at once in order that officers taking drafts out to India may be warned to take all precautions.

COMPENSATION TO RELATIVES.

Sir E. Carson (Dublin University).—May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether any special compensation will be paid to relatives of those who have suffered through the incompetence of those officers?

Mr. Chamberlain.—I am not quite certain how the matter stands, but I gave orders that steps should be taken to treat these casualties as casualties on active service if it lies in my power. That may require the assent of the War Office.

Sir C. Kinloch Cooke (Devonport, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman take steps to see that those officers are not given other positions of responsibility?

Mr. Chamberlain.—I think I can trust the Government of India that when they have removed officers from their commands not to give them other positions of responsibility.

Sir A. Markham (Notts, Mansfield, L.).—Will the right hon. gentleman now hold an inquiry into the conduct of the Government of India? Is he aware that a report was made to them before the outbreak of war that the class of carriage then in existence at Karachi was dangerous for the movement of troops over the desert even in the cold season, and that the Government nevertheless allowed the ship to be diverted to Karachi?

Mr. Chamberlain.—The ship was diverted not by the Government of India, but by the action of the Quartermaster-General, on his own responsibility.

Sir J. Rees (Nottingham).—Were no orders issued by Army Headquarters in India prescribing that some special care should be taken to meet the novel case of the arrival of Territorial troops?

Mr. Chamberlain.—The Commander-in-Chief in December, 1915, decided that Karachi should not be used as a port at which sick and wounded troops should be landed from other stations.

Mr. R. S. Gwynne (Eastbourne, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman say why the Government of India did not act beforehand, and not wait till agitation had taken place in this House?

Mr. Chamberlain.—The first intimation came to me from the Government of India and not from this House, and in the telegram in which they communicated the news of the incident they stated that they were making an inquiry, the result of which I have now given to the House.

SIR R. TATA'S BUNGALOW AT OOTY.

TWO ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Aug. 31.

A large and influential public meeting convened by the Chairman of the Municipality at the Assembly rooms yesterday with Colonel Stevenson in the chair carried two alternative resolutions in regard to Sir Ratan Tata's generous gift of his property "Harrow on the Hill."

Mr. Cowlandson in an able and lengthy speech proposed a resolution for a Town Hall. Mr. Lalkaka, retired Post-Master-General, seconded. Mr. Theobold conveyed the resolution of an earlier meeting comprised mainly of Indians favouring a Town Hall.

Surgeon-General Bannerman proposed the following alternative resolution:—"That this meeting records its appreciation of the great generosity of Sir Ratan Tata in determining to devote his house at Ootacamund together with a liberal endowment for the upkeep of some charitable and humanitarian object and ventures to suggest that the house should be utilised as a sanitarium for nurses where members of the nursing profession from all parts of India and all races and creeds can obtain the change and rest which the exacting character of their duties makes necessary. The sanitarium be called Sir Ratan Tata's Sanitarium for Nurses."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Simpson and supported by Mr. Parsons. The Surgeon-General in an able speech made out a strong case why the donor, on humanitarian and charitable grounds, should favourably consider the scheme for a Nurses' Sanitarium.

After considerable discussion both the proposals were put to the meeting and it was resolved by overwhelming maiority that both the propositions be carried and communicated to Sir Ratan Tata as resolutions embodying two alternative proposals.

STATE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY

PROPOSALS FOR TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Many questions arising out of the war are to be discussed at the Trades Union Congress which will be held at Birmingham during the week beginning September 4, says "The Times."

The preliminary agenda contains over 100 resolutions. Two which have been put down by the Parliamentary Committee to the Congress, deal with the restoration of trade union rights and the national organization of industry. The Congress will be asked to empower the Parliamentary Committee to call for the *status quo ante*, when peace is declared, in all cases where trade union rules and customs have been relaxed, and to express an opinion that, should the Government fail to keep faith with organized Labour in this matter, a special congress shall be held at which the Ministers who urged the workers in a time of national peril to forgo rights and privileges shall be invited to be present.

With regard to the organization of industry the resolution urges that as "the war has proved beyond all doubt the national weakness and danger of our pre-war industrial system, vital industries should no longer be left in the hands of capitalists whose first object is profits, and workers whose first object is wages." Such industries, it is contended, should be regulated by the State, and the appointment of a Minister of Labour and Industry is suggested.

The majority of the unions appear to have accepted the Military Service Act, but the plumbers and the railwaymen wish the Congress to express dissatisfaction with the action of the Joint Board in not calling a conference before the passing of the Act, and the dockers regret the exemption of the clergy from service. Five resolutions demand the conscription of wealth, and with a view to such conscription the dockers wish the Parliamentary Committee to press for a census of wealth. The National Federation of Women Workers, believing that the practice of paying for the war by loans carrying heavy rates of interest is calculated eventually to depress industry and to threaten the hopes and interests of the workers, calls for a tax or 20s. in the £1 on incomes in excess of £1,000

The British steel smelters have a resolution upon the need for definite action by the Government to prevent the economic resources of the British Empire being exploited and controlled by possible enemies, and among other subjects which will come up for discussion are the need for an increase of old age pensions, the increased cost of living, and the nationalization of the railways.

Sir Harcourt Butler left by the Arankola yesterday afternoon for India. This is the first time in the history of Burma that the head of the Province has taken with him on his visit to the Viceroy not only his secretaries but the heads of various departments, most likely to profit by the examination and comparison of methods of other provinces. On getting on board his Honour was handed a cablegram which brought him the sad news of the death of his youngest brother, Lieutenant G. Butler who was commissioned a temporary lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade on November 26th, 1914, and had been at the front several months. He was killed in action in France while heroically leading his company.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The long-awaited discussion on the resolutions of the Paris Conference on the commercial struggle with Germany which is ahead provided an interesting debate on August 2nd, but yielded very little definite information as to the Government's plans. Mr. Asquith stated the case for preparedness against Germany in the commercial and industrial sphere and expounded the resolutions with much firm speaking, but both Unionists and Liberals were anxious to see the Government's policy in black and white. In this respect neither Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Bonar Law afforded enlightenment, and the debate therefore tended towards the academic.

Mr. Asquith said that the Government went to the conference with two main objects—first to convince the enemy that the Allies, whatever their individual points of view on economic matters, were resolved to wage this war with equal unity and determination in the economic as well as in the military sphere—(cheers)—and second, ly, to make such preparations for the period following the declaration of peace as seemed essential to the Allies in view of the known attitude and will of Germany.

The discussions were primarily defensive and not offensive. The war had opened our eyes to the system of German economic penetration and the use to which it could be put in war. In Belgium and France Germany had destroyed works and carried off large quantities of plant and raw material, not to mention people. She had a large merchant fleet now safely interned in her own and neutral ports, and she was counting on these factors to impede the industrial and commercial recovery of the Allies. She was already organising her industries for an attack upon the Allied markets. To make preparations for the coming peace the conference passed resolutions indicating the general lines upon which the Allies should proceed. The resolutions were divided into three categories:—

Measures for the period of the war.
Measures for the period of reconstruction after the war.
Permanent measures thereafter for mutual assistance and collaboration among the Allies.

BELGIUM AND SERBIA.

In the first category there were three resolutions and they conformed broadly to the general lines of British legislation and practice. In the main they have the effect of bringing up the practice of certain other Allied Governments to the standard already adopted by France and the United Kingdom. The existing procedure in this country will be strengthened to some extent, particularly by a resolution to prohibit trade with enemy subjects wherever resident. The method was to extend our black list and steps were already taken to have it done. (Cheers.).

The first of the resolutions for the reconstruction period was to secure the restoration of those countries suffering from destruction, spoliation and unjust requisition, such as Belgium and Serbia. The second resolution, also of cardinal importance in its effect, was to bind the Allies not to grant the most-favoured-nation treatment to enemy Powers either in the treaty of peace itself or in any other way for a term of years after the war, and thus to secure the freedom of the Allies to make such commercial agreements among themselves or neutral countries as they think expedient. The effect of the third resolution was to meet the attempt Germany was believed already to be making to secure supplies of raw material from neutral countries to replenish her supplies immediately after the war.

CONTROL OF SUPPLIES.

The Allies had a bounden duty to take every practical measure to secure supplies which were produced on their own territories and to prevent any German control. If peace came before the after-the-war economic system was adopted sufficient time would be given to enable the arrangements to be concluded without any danger of a renewal of German penetration. The omens were satisfactory from a scientific and practical point of view as a large number of British industries had shown extraordinary resourcefulness since the war.

The three most important resolutions adopted—the most favoured-nation treatment, the protection against dumping and the measures to render the Allies commercially independent—were drafted by the Board of Trade. It was the determination of the Allies to obtain reparation for enemy-occupied territory. Mr. Asquith said that as a strong Free Trader he was not abandoning any principles, but he was asking the country to recognise the new conditions arising out of the world-wide war.

Sir Edward Carson said it was all very well to talk in general terms, but when would the Government produce their plans. (Cheers.) "We have now got a clean slate as regards treaties with our enemies. Let us take care what we put upon it," he said amid cheers.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Chiozza Money, and others continued the debate, and Mr. Bonar Law tersely summed up the views of the Paris Conference in this fashion: "As the Allies have stood by each other in the war so we should stand by each other in the period of reconstruction which will come after the war."

When the cheers had died down Mr. Bonar Law remarked "Well, that is all the resolutions provide."

Her Excellency Lady Pentland announces that the Ranee of Venkatagiri has generously given a donation of Rs. 1,000 for the Ladies' Depot of the Madras War Fund and has further expressed her willingness to contribute Rs. 500 every month for the Ladies Depot till the war lasts for providing comforts to both the British and Indian troops at the front.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. to-day:—

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Hoppner 9-0, Miss Rollestone 9-0, Soulthise 8-13, Llangeinor 8-12, Gipseys' Advice 8-7, Lady Muriel 8-7, Premiere 8-4, Pretty Good Sort 8-1, Margreen 8-1, Waynflete 7-12, Kim III 7-10, Triple Alliance 7-8.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lumination 9-0, Tartania 8-12, Vidi 8-12, Dumfries 8-11, Dorian 8-10, Penny Pie 8-7, Lady James 8-6, Flamen 8-6, Romanesque 8-6, Richard 8-4, Impecunious 8-4.

Top weight accepting being under 8st., it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lucky Thought 9-12, Corrider 9-10, Dunaker 9-5, Meteor Wrap 9-5, Arkangelo 9-3, Final Proof 8-11, Deogrum 8-9, King's Head 8-6, Lady Douglas 7-12, Little Speed 7-10, Silver Memory 7-5, Kit Grey Leg 7-3.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Dersingham, Kiltoi, Laveco, Magyar, Silver Balm, Shining Way, Sun Fire, Bydand, and Silver Thrush.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Carnantia, Radiant, Jove, Anthracite, Patrick, Lakme, Verge, Forfeit, Lass and Primrose Morn.

THE COUNTRYBRED PRODUCE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Anbrey, Valiant, Black Friar, Oosmania, Tango III, and Dick Turpin.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Black Malik, Black Hussar, Gold Fish II, Purity, Majbur, Baloz and Longboat.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 8 furlongs.

Tammooz, Sirmust, Bahlool, Ruby Fish, Arrow, Advance, Ace of Hearts, Zaki Pasha, Peshwa and Red Cross.

BUMPING SUNFIRE AT START.

JOCKEY OF JOYOUS GUARD FINED RS. 200.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

Last evening after the races the Stewards of the Poona Races held an enquiry into the matter of Sunfire, the favourite in the Trial Plate, being interfered with by Joyous Guard at the start. The horse was badly, though no doubt accidentally, bumped which greatly affected his running in the race. The Stewards fined Purtoosingh, the jockey of Joyous Guard, Rs. 200 and severely reprimanded him.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

At the share market to-day coal shares opened very firm and further advances were registered in several stocks in this section, a large turnover of shares being reported. Jute mill securities were almost entirely neglected with very little doing until near the close when there was slightly more inquiry and a better tone. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 9-4 to 9-12; Baraboni 14-4, 14-8, 13-14, 14-2; Bengal 900 to 905; Bilbaria 2-12; Bhulambares 37-12 to 38-4; Bhuskajuri 15-12, 16; Bhalgora 29-12 to 30-4; Bokaro and Ramgurh 14-8 to 15; Bengal Giridih 16 to 16-12; Bengal Bhatdeo 12-8 to 13-4; Burakur 25-6 to 26-8; Burra Dhemo 10-4 to 11-4; Borrea 14-4, 14-8; Central Dharmaband 22-12 to 23-4; Damuda 21-8 to 22-8; Equitable (ord) 44-8; Govindpur 14 to 14-12; Ghusick 17-12, 16-4; Gopalichuck 9, 9-4; Hurriladih 161 to 163; Industry 6-14 to 7-2; Imperial 8; Jumoni 5-8; Lakurka 26, 26-4; Minto 38 to 39; New Kendal 11, 11-4; New Beerbhoom 48; New Manbhoom 19-8 to 20; New Teutturya 10, 10-4; Modiha 10-3; North West Conty 14-8 p.; Ondal (ord) 6-4; Ondal (pref) 97, 98; Parasea 2-12 to 2; Raneegunge 33-6, 32-10, 32-14; 33; Stapukuria 8, 8-4; Sala Kendra 14-12; Sendra 16-4 to 17; Saltore 14 to 14-12; Sejooah 14-4, 14-8; Singaran 8 to 8-8; Odeeh 6-12; South Govindpur 7-6; Teetulmuri 13-8, 110; Union 14-12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 423, 424, 425; Auckland (ord) 201, 202; Belvedere (ord) 345 s-l.; Clive (ord) 126-8, 127 x.d.; Fort Gloster (ord) 431; Howrah (ord) 246, 247; Hooghly (ord) 55; Kamarhatty (ord) 342, 343; Kelvin (ord) 459, 460; Naihati (ord) 245, 246, 247; Reliance (ord) 224, 225; Standard (ord) 333.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1660; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 26 to 27-4; India General 165; Mengibol Rubber 21; Khardah Jute (deb) 100.

Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-8 to 75-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-14 to 76.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

NO POST HUMOUS HONOURS.

In reply to a question by Mr. Butcher, suggesting that military distinctions such as the D.S.O., D.C.M., and Military Cross should be granted posthumously like the V.C., Mr. Forster says:—

The generals in chief command in the various theatres of war were asked for an opinion. The last of the replies has just been received. Speaking generally, their opinion is that, while the principle may be sound, though they do not all go even so far, yet it would be impossible to introduce it in the middle of a war without injustice and inequalities. From the outset, when commanders were told that posthumous awards could not be made, recommendations have been confined to the living. There have been so many changes in commands of all grades that these recommendations could not now be reviewed, nor could the events on which recommendations are based be recalled in sufficient detail.

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The Subscriptions of the "Bombay Chronicle" still remain lower than that of any other English daily paper in Western India.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, September 1, 1916.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Local Government to make suggestions for the improvement of the Government Law School has in some respects confirmed the fears that were entertained when this question was referred to the Committee. While some of its recommendations command approval there are others which can only be termed as retrograde and dangerous. The first class of suggestions can be speedily disposed of. On the question whether it is desirable to convert the Government Law School into a full-time institution, in the sense of students of law being required to attend the school for a number of hours during the day, the Committee's answer is emphatically and wisely in the negative. The study of law can be pursued here only as a post-graduate course and hence three or four lectures a day need not be considered as absolutely necessary for turning out High Court Pleaders and mofussil Vakils. The fact that some other provinces have whole-time law colleges does not make it essential that Bombay should follow suit, as there are many distinctive features of different educational systems which cannot be copied by others with profit. But undoubtedly, the most important consideration which must have weighed upon the mind of the Committee is that the large majority of students who attend the law school at present could ill afford to attend a whole-time college. The fact cannot be concealed that many have to earn their means of livelihood while they are pursuing the law course and the Committee could not have done better than recommend the continuation of the present system.

But while the Committee are definitely opposed to having a full-time law college, the majority seriously recommend that "there should be two full-time professors, one of whom should also be a principal," and that "these should, besides lecturing to the evening classes, divide between themselves the hours of the law library of the school and be by turns available to the students attending the library for guidance in their studies." Further, "the full-time principal should begin with a salary of Rs. 1,200 a month rising to Rs. 1,600 by yearly instalments of Rs. 50," and "the full-time professor should start with a monthly salary of Rs. 750 a month rising to Rs. 1,000 by yearly instalments of Rs. 50," the services of both these officers being subject to the rules applying to the Imperial Service of the Education Department. One wonders why the Committee could not have said in plain language that these highly paid officers would be members of the Indian Education Service and would be recruited in England. There will be wide public disapproval of this proposal that the expensive and pernicious system of recruiting highly paid officers outside this country should be extended to yet another institution. The field which members of the Indian Education Service enjoy to-day is sufficiently wide and we should regret to see it enlarged in the smallest degree. The service is a perpetual monument of race distinction in a non-political sphere like education and is much too expensive for the people of this country. On these grounds if on no others we emphatically disapprove of this proposal.

But if the appointment of I. E. S. officers is unwholesome on these grounds it would appear also in the present case to be ridiculous. For the ordinary pretext of full-time efficient work is almost completely wanting here; so much so that the Committee have to make a great effort to find some work for which the presence of full-time professors might be supposed to be necessary. As the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Rao and Mr. Khan very rightly point out in their admirable minute of dissent:

"the report does not exactly define the duties of the full-time principal and the full-time professor. If they have only to solve the superficial difficulties of the students",—and we may add that the students reading in the library at noon form but a microscopic minority of the total number of law students,—"the extra heavy expenditure involved in the proposal is in our opinion not justified. It is now a well-established practice in the law school for the principal and professors to devote a part of their time to this work at the end of each lecture . . The full-time men are not likely to be specialists in every branch of law. Outside their own subjects the help they can give will be of little value."

We are thus faced with the sorry spectacle of a Committee first recommending the appointment of whole-time professors and then laboriously seeking for some means by which their whole time can be occupied. Could anything be more self-condemnatory? The financial aspect of the proposal would also lead us to regret it. "If the law school is to remain a financially self-supporting institution upon which the report counts, the fees now paid by the students will have to be increased to meet the yearly deficit under the proposed scheme." And yet the Committee has almost refused to face this unpleasant contingency about which the public would have very much liked to know their opinion. If the fees were increased many students would be practically deterred from studying law and one wonders how far the income would be ultimately enhanced! But even if the securing of a large income were assured in this way we would do well to remember the wise words of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, who emphatically declared that he would rather keep the office of a principal of a big Science College vacant than resort to the last expedient of increasing the fees. What is one to say then of the unnecessary staff of a one-hour law school!

There remains to be considered one important recommendation which curiously enough appears in the report of the Committee and which is yet rejected by all its members, with the solitary exception of the Chairman, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar. As a correspondent has pointed out in the columns of this paper, Sir Narayan might well have written a separate minute on this point rather than put all the other members to the inconvenience of dissenting from it. This suggestion, with which the Chairman seems to have been very much charmed, is that "there should be terminal examinations at the school and no student should be sent for the University examinations who has not passed the terminal examination." Terminal examinations are held in the law school as in every other college but no rule obtains in any of these institutions that students failing in the terminal or the preliminary examination should be precluded from appearing at the University examination. Why should a rule which is not been framed for the Inter and B.A. candidates be sought to be applied to the L.L.B. students? We would expect, on the contrary that post-graduate studies would be more readily freed from such useless restrictions than the lower courses. The wonder is all the greater, as Sir Narayan and some others with him, have recommended the appointment of a full-time principal who might have been left free to use his own discretion in the matter. But even without the superfluous and highly-paid staff, which is sought to be imposed upon the law school, the framing of the rule has not been proved to be necessary and can only reduce the number of University candidates. Such recommendations are retrograde and detrimental to the true interests of the law students and we hope will be definitely consigned to the oblivion they so well deserve.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

The outstanding feature of the year's working of the municipalities has been, as we have seen, a very great excess of aggregate expenditure on the total income. There is, on the other hand, a keen desire on the part of municipalities to undertake works of general improvement as there is also an imperative need for these. All this brings into relief the universal complaint that the existing resources of the municipalities are not sufficient to enable them adequately to meet the increased and daily increasing public requirements of modern cities and towns. While there is, indeed, great force in the insistence by Government on the fact that, unless municipalities endeavour to develop their own resources by a proper and judicious increase of taxation, it will not be possible for them to carry out improvements which are urgently required, the other fact remains that in most cases the resources have already been strained to the utmost. This is demonstrated by the admission contained in the Government Resolution that "the liberal offers of Government assistance in carrying out schemes of sanitary improvements have undoubtedly helped to induce local bodies to adopt a more progressive policy than formerly." Unless, therefore, Government modify their present financial policy with regard to these bodies, it is idle to expect them to undertake, much less to carry out essential schemes such as town-planning and improvement of the houses of the poor on which Government rightly lay stress. But apart from finances, the great difficulty of the constitution of these bodies still remains. In this connection, the remarks of the Commissioner, Northern Division, though made in reference to the Ahmedabad Municipality, are worthy of note. "But the task" (of bringing the standard of municipal administration to a level worthy of the dignity of the premier city of Gujarat) he says, "will not be an easy one, and it will not be possible without the support and co-operation of the responsible leaders of public opinion both inside and outside the Corporation." It is needless to say that the only way to obtain the support and co-operation of the responsible leaders of public opinion is to give them full and unfettered opportunity to exercise the functions which by right belong to them. An examination of the statistics appended to the Resolution reveal the melancholy fact that the efforts made by Government in this respect have been disappointing in the extreme. Out of a total number of 157 municipalities in the Presidency, as many as 39 are purely nominated, 4 have nominated majorities, 93 have an equal number of nominated and elected members, while only 21 have an elected majority. Again, hitherto only Poona and Karachi have had an elected President, though orders were issued a few months ago conferring the "privilege" of electing their Presidents on 13 municipalities. This is the state of things after a lapse of more than thirty years since Lord Ripon issued his Resolution which contemplated that municipalities should not only have an elected majority but also an elected President!

MRS. BESANT APPEALS TO HIGH COURT.

FRESH DECLARATION FILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

Mrs. Besant to-day filed a fresh declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for "New India" and deposited a security of Rs. 10,000.

She also filed a petition in the High Court to set aside the order of the Madras Government forfeiting the security of Rs. 2,000.

Notes of the Day

The Government of India Bill.

Reuter has already informed us that in passing the Government of India Amendment Bill, the House of Commons embodied in it certain amendments,—though we have not yet been told what the character of these amendments is. The "Englishman," however, publishes a telegram taken from the Straits papers showing that certain amendments were rejected. Colonel Yate moved a series of amendments seeking to raise the status of the Indian Civil Service,—one of which was rejected, only nine members voting for it, and the rest withdrawn. It was fortunate that the amendments met the fate they deserved. For, what is wanted at present urgently is not that the status of the Civil Service should be raised, but that the latter should be made effectively responsible to the people. Among the amendments moved by Colonel Yate was one for the substitution of the title of Governor for Lieutenant-Governor. Such a substitution would certainly be desirable and welcome,—if it were accompanied by the reform that every province in India which has no Executive Council should have it and the Governor appointed from Home. Mr. Charles Roberts, in resisting the proposal, rightly said that a large body of opinion in India would like to see Governors appointed by the Home Government, and he added that a change of title would further encourage this desire.

British Services open to Native States.

So far as the Lords' amendments to the Bill are concerned it appears that we were mistaken in thinking that clause 3 had been so amended so as to limit the employment of rulers or subjects of native States to military service. That, it seems, only applies to members of independent races or tribes in territory adjoining India. The actual amendment of the clause is thus described in "India's" Parliamentary Report:—

Lord Islington moved that the clause should read so as to provide that any specified ruler or subject of a native State should be eligible for appointment to any civil or military office under the Crown to which a native of British India might be appointed, and, in addition, that any specified subject of a native State or any specified member of an independent race or tribe in territory adjoining India should be eligible for appointment to military office. The independent territories which the amendment had more particularly in view were Nepal and Kashmir. So, unless the clause has been amended again in this respect by the Commons, the various services in British India have now been thrown open to rulers and subjects of native States.

Lord Islington's Admission.

It is interesting to note that in withdrawing Clause 2, which related to the right of subjects to sue the Crown, Lord Islington remarked that "it was admittedly of a controversial character." This admission was not made when the Bill was introduced, but since it has been made now, it would have been interesting to hear Lord Islington's excuse for deliberately bringing a controversial matter before Parliament during the war. Lord Islington went on to remark that the effect of the withdrawal would be that "any administrative inconveniences that might arise from the Privy Council's judgment in Moment's case could not now be met by legislation until after the war." So, it is evident, the Secretary of State has not abandoned the intention to try and nullify the Privy Council's decision by legislation, but merely means to bide his time.

Germany and Poland.

A telegram told us the other day that the Central Powers had decided to grant autonomy to Poland. A long article on the Polish question, contributed to the "Berliner Tageblatt" by Count Monts, "at the request of many patriots," affords an instructive commentary on this. The Count urges that the Central Powers, much as they would like to guarantee the independence of Poland, simply cannot afford to do so.

If a glorious peace, such as every German, Austrian, and Hungarian hopes for, should push back the Russian frontier to the East for ever, both logic and justice would seem to demand that in organising their conquests the conquerors should in the first instance consider their own interests.

The interests of East Prussia and Poland indeed go hand in hand in this matter, for both must be saved, he says, from Russian incursion; but

Germany could as little as Austria entrust the guardianship to any other State. Moreover, a Polish buffer State would not be in a position, materially, to fulfil such duties adequately.

The Count thinks Austria has too many other problems to solve to play Providence to Poland, and that as far as Germany is concerned there can be no closer connection than a sort of protectorate. It is, we are told, all the fault of the Entente which ought to have realised that the war is really one between Europe and Asia, not between Slavs and Teutons, and if Poland has to sacrifice some long-cherished dreams the blame lies with London and Paris, not with Berlin or Vienna.

The Suspension of the "Berliner Tageblatt."

The suspension of the "Berliner Tageblatt" was due, it appears from the mail papers, to a very remarkable leading article on the beginning of the third year of the war. In this Herr Theodor Wolff plainly hinted that the rulers of Germany could have prevented the war. While approving the suggestion made recently by Prince von Schoenaich-Carolath for the establishment of a permanent committee composed of the leaders of the various party groups in the Reichstag, in order to obtain more Parliamentary control of foreign affairs, he thinks that in Germany a Parliamentary Committee could not have prevented the Government from rushing into war.

People like Prince von Schoenaich-Carolath are better informed than the history-writing professors about the details of the tragedy (of two years ago). Here in these very columns stress was laid again and again two years ago on the fact that we stood face to face with accomplished facts—and would not a Parliamentary committee have found itself likewise faced by completed facts? Also those who do not agree at all with von Bulow's book can yet assert that a man like Prince Bulow, with his extraordinary knowledge of routine, ought to have been asked whether he could not espy some means or other of pulling to one side the cart which was rushing downhill before peace lay in bits at the bottom.

When the Men Come Home.

Herr Wolff then turns to the utterance of another prince, In Salm-Horstmar, who, after professing himself to be an enemy of talk and a supporter of action, declared that "Germany will have lost the war if she does not obtain the mastery of the Flanders coast as the prize of victory." "One is horrified," says Herr Wolff, "one falls out of one's chair when one reads words like these." In his opinion, Germany must wait till the war is over, till the men return from the Front sadder and wiser, to discover a means of securing political continuity and of watching over Germany's fate and its makers:

And after the horror of the events has done away for ever with the poetry of the fresh morrinoss of war it will be necessary, above all else, to put an end to the comfortable theory of the inevitability of war.

Preparing for the Post-Bellum Tasks.

Ideas of reconstruction are in the air and it is gratifying to find that the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" is able to give a plan of the research which the Government is organising into the social and economic problems which will arise after the war. The head committee in charge of the whole question is the Reconstruction Committee. This is a Committee of the Cabinet somewhat analogous to the Committee of Defence. It was appointed in March. The Prime Minister is chairman. Under the general supervision and direction of this Committee there are several sub-committees dealing with special subjects. One is the Demobilisation Committee, which is sometimes confused with the Reconstruction Committee, and which has been at work for some months. Another is the committee appointed to consider trade relations after the war. Several other sub-committees of the Reconstruction Committee have been at work for some time, and yet others are being set up. The membership of the Committees may include members of Parliament, officials, and outside experts of all kinds. On most of the sub-committees there will be Labour representatives, because most of the special problems have a labour side. It is not yet decided whether the sub-committees are to issue published reports, but it is not unlikely that the result of their researches may be published, and the combined reports will form a Peace Book which was talked of some time ago.

POLITICAL POSITION OF WOMEN.

Mr. Asquith was recently asked in a letter signed by the representatives of 14 constitutional Suffrage societies to receive a deputation, but expressed his inability to do so. He asked for a statement in writing, and this was recently sent to him.

It refers to the declared intention of the Government to deal with the question of registration, and states that if the proposals made are to establish a new voting qualification or to add new names to the register, women would feel that their own issue was involved, and that they could not stand aside. The reasons given are that if the question of electoral reform is dealt with now a fresh reconsideration may be indefinitely postponed; that the inclusion of great numbers of new men voters intensifies the injustice and anomaly of the exclusion of all women; that that injustice will become more intolerable than ever after the war, when the problem of the readjustment of men's and women's labour has to be faced; and that if a new qualification is to be established, based on services in the war, the claim of women cannot be ignored.

A special central authority, to be called the War Usury Office, has been created in Germany for the purpose of suppressing usury and other illegal methods, such as exceeding maximum prices and excessive raising of the price of foodstuffs.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ROUMANIA'S FIRST BLOW.

FRONTIER POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY AT WAR WITH ROUMANIA.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON BULGARIA.

Turkey and Buigaria have declared war on Roumania.

An official telegram from Bukharest says, Roumanian troops crossed the Austro-Hungarian Frontier after a lively action and occupied several dominating positions, especially near Brasso, where the main rail-road crosses the frontier.

Roumanian artillery has silenced the Austrian monitor batteries on the Danube.

The Russians have captured the village of Rafailov, west of Nadorna and Panker, a mountain on the Hungarian border.

A Petrograd message says that it may be assumed that Russian troops are now well into Roumania.

There was violent fighting in the Vetternik and Ostrovo sectors on the Serbian front. A Bulgarian attack west of Ostrovo lake was repulsed with serious losses by the Serbian artillery. The French progressed west of the Vardar in the neighbourhood of Jamaica.

The Russians are now within six miles of Bitlis. The Turks in the direction of Mosul have dispersed, abandoning arms, ammunition and prisoners.

The British carried out a successful raid near Neuville St. Vaast, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners. The British suffered no losses.

The French have progressed east of Fleury.

AUSTRALIA AND COMPULSION.

SINGLE MEN TO BE CALLED FIRST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 30.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughes stated that, pending the referendum, if enlistments were insufficient within a month, a proclamation would be issued calling up for training single men without dependents.

Official and Personal.

Mr. J. N. Bahadurji, Mr. S. G. Velinker and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai are appearing for Mr. Dulerai Desai in the Railway case of which the hearing comes off on the 6th instant.

ROUMANIA'S FIRST BLOW AT AUSTRIA.

DOMINATING FRONTIER POSITIONS OCCUPIED

BULGARIA AND TURKEY DECLARE WAR ON ROUMANIA.

ROUMANIANS CROSS THE FRONTIER.

SEVERAL DOMINATING POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

ENEMY MONITOR BATTERIES SILENCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

An official telegram from Bukharest says, our troops crossed the Austro-Hungarian frontier after a lively action and occupied several dominating positions, especially near Brasso (Kronstadt), where the main railway crosses the frontier. 741 prisoners were taken.

Our artillery silenced the Austrian Monitor batteries on the Danube.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

ROUMANIANS WELL INSIDE HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

That the Roumanians are well inside Hungary appears from the admissions in an Austrian communiqué, which says:—We repulsed repeated Roumanian attacks on the heights north-east of Orsova. Otherwise our advanced troops were withdrawn according to plan. The enemy will boast of the occupation of Petroseny, Brassy and Kezdivaserholy. The Roumanians further north have reached the Gyorgyo mountains.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON BUKHAREST.

NO DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

BUKHAREST, Aug. 30.

A communiqué says. a Zeppelin and an aeroplane bombed Bukharest, but did no damage and were driven off by the artillery. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Baltchic, Piatra and Neamto, but did no damage.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA DECLARE WAR ON ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Turkey has declared war on Roumania.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.

A telegram from Constantinople shows that Germany and Bulgaria were associated with Turkey in declaring war on Roumania.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST BULGARIA.

TROOPS NOW WELL INTO ROUMANIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 30.

It may be assumed that Russian troops are now well into Roumania.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.

Russian troops entering Roumania have been everywhere received with enthusiasm.

TWELVE REASONS FOR THANKFULNESS.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the war, the Bishop of Birmingham suggested 12 reasons why the nation should give thanks to God:—

(1) That we did not cause the war.

(2) That we did act in the cause of justice and national righteousness when the demand was made upon us.

(3) That we have fought cleanly.

(4) That the desires of our enemies have not been realized.

(5) That our manhood responded to the call.

(6) For the union of classes in the land.

(7) That the whole Empire has realized what Empire means.

(8) That we have not suffered in this island home from the temporal misery which has been the lot of other lands.

(9) For the heroism of our sufferers.

(10) For the grandeur of ideal which is now permeating the nation.

(11) For the dawn of victory.

(12) For the hope of the future.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON HUNGARY.

CAPTURE OF RAFAILOV.

TURKS DISPERSED NEAR MOSUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

A Russian communiqué says, we have captured the village of Refailov, west of Nadvorna, and Panker, a mountain on the Hungarian border.

Turks south of Lake Nimrodzhal retired near the Bitlis Pass.

The enemy in the direction of Mosul dispersed, abandoning arms, ammunition and prisoners.

RUSSIANS WITHIN SIX MILES OF BITLIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 30.

The Russians are within six miles of Bitlis.

TURKS IN CANAL REGION.

CAMELRY DRIVEN OFF BY BRITISH PATROLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

General Murray reports that one hundred enemy camelry, while attempting to approach Bir-el-Bayud, were driven off by our patrols and pursued six miles.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

INCREASE IN CASES OF WAR HARDSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Government has decided to increase Old Age Pensions by a halfcrown weekly in cases of hardship due to war conditions.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S HEIR.

KILLED ON SUBMARINE DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Lord Carmichael has received news that his nephew and heir Sub-Lieutenant Gibson Carmichael, on submarine duty, has been killed in action.

THE WINGS OF VICTORY.

Viscount Chinda, the new Japanese Ambassador, made the following statement to a Reuter representative in mail week, on the occasion of the beginning of the third year of the war:—

While, with the splendid offensive of the gallant British Army, so successfully started in harmonious conjunction with the Armies of their Allies, the tables have now been definitely turned, and on all fronts the wings of final victory are beginning to rustle in our ears, the enemy has once again demonstrated his wretched desperation in committing acts of diabolical outrage unheard of in the annals of war between civilized nations. The murder of Captain Fryatt, coupled with the barbarity recently meted out to the innocent victims of the German occupation in Northern France, constitutes, in my opinion a definitive and conclusive proof, if any were ever required, of the line of demarcation which divides the oppressive militarism from the common dictates of humanity.

I am happy to say that Japan is playing the part due to her as a member of the Grand Alliance with all loyalty and to the best of her ability, mobilizing her industrial armies for the equipment of the Allied forces in the European theatres of war, and performing at the same time the functions of the guardianship of the Eastern seas in the interests of the Allies.

The Government of India which had for some time past under consideration the question of the general revision and consolidation of the law relating to court fees have now circulated among the local Governments a draft amending Bill for an expression of their views.

BALKAN OFFENSIVE.

ALLIES' PROGRESS WEST OF THE VARDAR.

BULGARIANS REPULSED IN OSTROVO REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SALONIKA, Aug. 30.

A communiqué says, the enemy shelled the Kopriva bridge on the Struma. We retaliated and silenced the enemy batteries.

Our aeroplanes bombed the Drama station and troops and transports at Borna, apparently successfully.

A French Salonika communiqué says, we bombarded the enemy's organisations on the Struma and in Lake Doiran region. We progressed west of the Vardar in the neighbourhood of Jamaica.

There was violent artillery fighting in the sectors of Veternik and Ostrovo. A Bulgarian attack west of Ostrovo lake was repulsed with serious losses by the Serbian artillery.

BRITAIN'S UNMOLESTED ROUTE TO FRANCE.

MORAHT'S SOMME FEARS.

Writing in the "Berliner Volkszeitung" (since the "Tageblatt" is still suspended from publication), Major Moraht, the military critic, says:—

"The British are apparently firmly determined to bring about a decisive action on the Somme, and Mr. Balfour's recent review of the war situation shows that a continuous stream of troops and ammunition is being brought to France across the Channel."

"This reminds us that we must break this unmolested communication between Great Britain and France as much as lies in our power. If we could only, with all the forces at our command, succeed in menacing the British lines of communication we could then reckon upon relieving our troops on the Somme.

"Britain does not hesitate to draw from her reserve of forces at home.

"In the Somme sector the English guns of heavy calibre fire day day and night into our trenches and our positions in the open field and on all points of concentration with a force never experienced before. Though hundreds of thousands of projectiles have exploded without effect, there still remain fire zones for our artillery and infantry to overcome of a terrific character, of which only our fighting men can form any idea."

GUERILLA WARFARE IN EAST AFRICA

GERMAN MINE-LAYING PARTIES CAUGHT

With General Smuts (unlisted).—General Hannyngton, going down the Pangani River, defeated an enemy force, capturing all their guns, the enemy retiring towards the coast to join their main body. A guerilla party, accompanied by bearers with a supply of powerful explosives, proceeded to lay mines under the road, and also attempted to destroy the bridges, with however, little result.

The 4th King's African Rifles, with a motor-ambulance convoy, struck a mine. Two officers were stunned and two patients suffering from fever were hurled into the air but fell unhurt into the crater formed by the explosion. A Cape Corps patrol, noticing the unusual appearance of the road at one spot, went forward to investigate and found a large mine. Having drawn the detonator, they brought the mine back to the camp. Several other mines laid in the roads and on the railway burst without effect.

A famous scout was ordered to pursue a mine-laying party and kept doggedly on their path for several days. At length he sighted the party in a forest glade, and not waiting for the arrival of his companions, galloped towards the enemy, demanding their surrender and shouting "You are surrounded." Two whites and some askaris and bearers thereupon gave themselves up and were handcuffed. The party was carrying powerful mines. Elsewhere snipers killed a staff officer who was travelling in a motor-car with his commanding general.

After encountering our patrols, who gave them a severe handling, the enemy here abandoned their endeavours to harass and block the roads, which are now clear. A reconnoitring patrol encountered a second mine-laying party, killed two whites, captured 600 sticks of dynamite and took the porters and askaris prisoners.

FIGHTING IN PICARDY.

GERMANS REPULSED NEAR GUILLEMONT.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

A British communiqué says, there were minor enterprises only. The bad weather continues.

The half-hearted enemy attempts to advance in the vicinity of Guillemont were easily frustrated.

Detachments of our troops reconnoitred what remained of Moquet farm and returned.

We carried out a successful raid near Neuville St. Vaast, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners. We sustained no loss.

BRITISH LINES EXTENDED NEAR MARTINPUICH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Last night's communiqué from General Haig said:—Between the Ancre and the Somme there has been artillery activity on both sides. The weather continues adverse.

We extended our lines south of Martinpuich across a small salient, capturing prisoners, whose number has not been counted.

Thirty-eight other prisoners were captured in minor operations during the day.

FRENCH PROGRESS EAST OF FLEURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 30.

A communiqué says, we progressed east of Fleury.

BAD WEATHER ON SOMME FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Aug. 31.

Last night's communiqué said, there has been moderate artillery activity. Bad weather continues to hamper operations.

LORD R. CECIL ON GERMANY.

"LIARS, THIEVES, AND BRUTES."

Lord Robert Cecil in mail week delivered the inaugural lecture at the Cambridge summer meeting on "The History, Modern Life, Literature, and Art of Russia."

He said that our knowledge of Russia was comparatively slight, but it was of great importanes that we should get close to Russia. The great result we should have to expect would be the contribution which Russia could make to our mental and spiritual education.

The German idea was to crush the individual for the power of the State. He did not wish to underrate the German system. It had produced great men, and it had produced great patriotism, but without thought or Christian morality. It had produced a marvellous war machine, but in doing all this it had destroyed men. Its statesmen were liars, its merchants were thieves, its officers brutes, and its soldiers were machines, only food for cannon.

One of the Russian ideals of life was that they were profoundly convinced that things seen were temporal and that things unseen were eternal. Here we thought of religion as a matter for a man's own conscience. In Russia this appeared to be altogether different. Religion there was the great objective fact, and it stands as a great monument for all the world to see.

Referring to the war, Lord Robert said that we were determined to pursue it to the end so that the evil spirit of militarism might be cast out of Europe. No one could think without a shudder what this war had meant. He was not talking so much of the millions of lives which had been offered, but of the terrible massacres and fiendish cruelties, such as the sinking of the Lusitania, the execution of Nurse Cavell, the murder of Captain Fryatt, the destruction of Louvain, and the final horror and ravishing of the civil population of Lille and other towns in France.

Could we erect barriers against future war? It was a terrible and heart searching question. It was a matter in which we should have the earnest co-operation of our Russian Allies, and by God's help we may free ourselves from its terrible reproach.

CAN GERMANY HOLD OUT?

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN'S DESPAIRING CRY

ENGLAND'S POWER.

NAKED MISERY AND HARD TIMES AHEAD.

Herr Maximilian Harden devotes the whole of the latest issue of his review the "Zukunft" to an article headed "After Two Years." Extracts are sent by the Rotterdam correspondent of the "Telegraph," who says it is the most striking proof of many in the last few days of the chastened mood in which our chief enemy is embarking on the third year of war.

Roughly stated his conclusion is that Germany is fighting for his existence, that the end is not witnin the field of vision, that there lies ahead a period of untold hardship and struggle. This, be it remembered, is from the pen of the man who, in the days before the reality dawned, boldly declared this was Germany's war; that Germany did will war because Germany's kultur was destined to dominate the universe.

Holding out is now his note. This is struck in the text of the article, consisting of four lines of poetry, of which the following is a rough, unmetrical translation:—

"Long is one night, longer still are two; how shall I last through three?

"Even a month appears to me less long than half a night of holding out."

GREAT BRITAIN NOT SUFFERING.

Herr Harden, speaking of England, says:—

"But Great Britain is not suffering yet. Impartial people report to us London's face has shown no fear. Her ships sail regularly to and from America. English traders are still serving part of our clients, and are looking forward to the idea that to-morrow they will have them all. England fixes the price of goods, and is gathering in large sums. England does not need to give up anything. It can arm itself for the exploitation of Russia, and it barricades all the roads by which we fetch raw materials for our industries."

Writing about the absence of any indication of peace, Harden says: "Within our field of vision there is nowhere a sign giving us hope that from the murmuring brook will spring the lovely boy who will smilingly disarm the nations before the gate of the year has draped itself in white and glittering frost, and he points out that nowhere is there any hope of a decision.

NO HOPE OF PEACE.

"Even peace which would be the fruit of a modest understanding does not ripen in an hour. Russia's armies stand again in Galicia and in Bukovina, close to the Carpathians. Even if they are beaten into a second retreat, who will guarantee that the rivers, once more freed from ice, will not flow in a third wave still stronger than the two which have been held back with so much difficulty, and again flood over the country, manuring it with noble blood? Will the admirable upward swing of the French power of resistance be paralysed shortly? Wait, and do not indulge in vain prophecies. That torn country still carries the colours of an unbending and angry decision.

"Great Britain, after its serious loss of blood,, is not so gay as in the second summer of the war, but it has great embattled armies in the field. Both Western Powers have said that their present offensive is not their highest effort, and that, taking careful advantage of their experiences of what has gone beore, a still more furious offensive will follow. Either empty boasting or consciousness of power.

NAKED MISERY.

"No; the earth is not to be divided yet. We are not yet at the goal. Hindrances of all kinds may face our armies. That is not to be prevented by anybody. All we can do is to see our armies lack nothing they desire. This is not all. We shall see more naked misery and hard need in the third year than in many ordinary years, notwithstanding all the benevolence and all the individual help.

"Resign yourselves early to the difficult times. Do not expect before every meal news of a new victory, and if you do not get it do not let your heads hang. Do not imagine to yourselves that you are already at the beginning or nearly at the beginning of the end, and joyfully commence dividing up the earth. Paris, Vilna, Warsaw—wonderful; but no decision. This can only be secured by challenging the tough skin of cold-blooded Englishmen."

Here (observes the correspondent) a little explanation is necessary. Warsaw is in German possession, and Paris is not. The coupling of the two in this way is Harden's subtle method of telling his fellow-countrymen, even if Paris were taken, the end would be no nearer; in other words, England, the defeat of whom is necessary to effect a decision, would still be there unassailed, unassailable.

SECURITY FROM MR. TILAK.

APPLICATION FOR REVISION

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

RULE GRANTED.

At the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Justices Beaman and Heaton, the petition of Mr. B. G. Tilak regarding the security taken from him, came on for admission. The Court was fully crowded.

Mr. S. R. Bakhle appeared on behalf of Mr. Tilak and presented the following petition:—

TEXT OF THE PETITION.

That the petitioner was called upon by Mr. Hatch, District Magistrate, Poona, to furnish security for good behaviour under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, and was by his order, dated 12th August, 1916, required to enter into a bond in a sum of Rs. 20,000 with two securities each in a sum of Rs. 10,000 to be of good behaviour for a period of one year.

Being aggrieved by this order your Lordships' petitioner begs to approach this Honourable Court with a prayer that your Lordships will be pleased to send for the record and papers of the case and set aside the order on the following among other grounds:—

1. That the Lower Court misunderstood section 124A of the Indian Penal Code and failed to duly notice its second explanation.

2. The learned Magistrate omitted to follow the provisions of section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the conduct of the case after the appearance before him of the petitioner to show cause as required by his notice in that he failed to examine the informant in petitioner's presence.

3. That the Lower Court committed an error in law in admitting at the stage it did, evidence of petitioner's previous convictions recorded more than 6 years ago and and in using the same for the purpose of construing the speeches of petitioner.

4. That the learned Magistrate was wrong in law in accepting as proved the particular words and passages for which petitioner is bound over, without legal and legally sufficient evidence.

5. That the learned Magistrate allowed his judgment to be influenced by the notes of the shorthand writers regarding "cheers" etc., without legal proof of the same.

6. That the three speeches as presented to the Court by the prosecution are not the verbatim reports of petitioner's speeches and cannot legally be made the bases of an order under Section 108 Criminal P. C.

7. That petitioner is not legally liable to be proceeded against under Section 108 Cri. P. C.

8. That the Lower Court misconstrued the speeches and their scope though it was specially explained by the petitioner in his speeches.

9. That the main object of petitioner in the speeches being to bring about a change in the system of administration by an amendment in the Government of India Act which is only a measure within the meaning of explanation II of section 124A Cr. P. Code, the speeches fall under the second explanation to section 124 A. I. P. C.

10. That the speeches (not even one or any part of them) are not offensive within the meaning of section 124A Indian Penal Code.

11. That in supporting "Home Rule for India" petitioner never intended to use nor has used any expressions offensive within the meaning of S. 124A., but in stating his case for Home Rule has referred to the defects likely to disappear under Home Rule regarding which (Home Rule) itself the prosecution has got nothing to say and which Home Rule or Swarajya has been held to be a legitimate object by Indian Law Report 34 Calcutta 991 so that members of a public meeting may be exhorted to work for its attainment.

12. The Lower Court has misunderstood the expression "Government established by law in British India" appearing in section 124A and it erred in assuming it to stand for "Government" as defined in section 17 of the P. Code.

12. The finding that the speeches or the passages quoted in the judgment are likely to create disaffection is not supported either by a proper and natural construction of the speeches as a whole, or by any direct evidence on the point.

14. That the evidence of the shorthand reporters standing by itself is insufficient in law to support the final order passed and the notes not being "evidence" nor the transcript nor the translations there is no legal evidence in the case to sustain the order.

15. The 'Notes' are admittedly inaccurate and incomplete in places, they are not legally admissible as any evidence. The man who originally translated has not been examined in proof of the translation and the evidence of Mr. Thakore is not good evidence.

16. That the passages relied on by the Lower Court in support of its decision are read by the Court irrespective of their context in which they appear.

17. That in translation Marathi passages lose their real tenor and acquire a different spirit and form; this the Lower Court has failed to note.

18. That the significance of Marathi proverbs and parables is not properly brought out in the translations and therefore the translations are really not a proper test to understand the passages and illustrations in Marathi.

19. That the amount of security is excessive. And that for this act of kindness your Lordships' petitioner shall as in duty bound ever pray.

Mr. S. R. Bakhale said that this was an application for a rule in regard to an order by Mr. Hatch, the District Magistrate of Poona made upon his client Mr. B. G. Tilak to furnish security to be of good behaviour for one year. The proceedings were based upon three speeches delivered by Mr. Tilak two at Belgaum and one at Ahmednagar. These speeches were in connection with Home Rule League and they exhorted the people to join the League.

Beaman J.: What Section does the Magistrate act upon?

Mr. Bakhale said he acted under Section 108 of the Indian Penal Code.

Beaman J.: There is no appeal.

Mr. Bakhale said there was no appeal, but there was revision.

Beaman J.: How do you say so?

Mr. Bakhale said it was evident from the speeches made in the Council. This was an application for revision. The legislature intended that these matters should go to the High Court for revision when there was no appeal, when the High Court could call for all papers without an application. The present charge was based upon three speeches delivered by Mr. Tilak in which he asked for the modification of the administrative machinery of the Government. Mr. Tilak made a difference between the people and the machinery by which the Government was carried on.

Beaman J.: What is the section 124A?

Mr. Bakhale read out the section and said that his contention was that those speeches came under Explanation 2 of Section 124A.

Beaman J.: All that becomes a pure matter of fact.

Mr. Bakhale said the question should be decided upon the construction of the speeches. There was no other evidence before the Magistrate. The question had to be decided on the speeches only. Before going through the judgment he would like to mention a few irregularities in the procedure that had been committed by the Magistrate.

THE IRREGULARITIES.

In the first place, the complainant was not examined at all. Mr. Guider, the complainant who was in the Court had not been examined by the Magistrate. The notice had been issued under section 108 upon his client to show cause and the Magistrate was bound to give in writing his reasons, which he did.

Beaman J.: That is the end of the matter?

Mr. Bakhale: That was only the beginning of the matter. On getting information under section 108 the Magistrate has to issue a notice setting forth all these particulars, and a summons was issued on Mr. Tilak to appear before the Magistrate These proceedings therefore came under sections 112, 113 or 114. Under section 117 after the respondent had been before the Magistrate the Magistrate should proceed to ascertain the truth upon which the information has been taken, and that had not been done. He did not make any enquiry by examining the complainant. The information was not proved before the Court. The information had to be proved first. The section requires that he has to ascertain the truth of the information.

Beaman J.: What could you learn from Mr. Guider except that the speeches were delivered?

Mr. Bakhale, continuing, said the second irregularity was that the Magistrate had got these speeches before him, and the speeches are proved by the shorthand notes. The shorthand notes had been put on record merely to assist the shorthand-writers. The excerpts were there, but they were not proved as being verbatim reports of the speeches. The shorthand-writers were taking down the notes, but the notes had not been put on the record as evidence. They had been put in as corroboration, and only to assist the memory. When the shorthand-writers were examined they said that they had not been able to take down verbatim reports: therefore, the shorthand-notes were not evidence of the speeches. When they were examined they admitted there were omissions in their reports. His contention was that they do not form part of the evidence of the speeches.

Beaman J.: Who says that they do?

Mr. Bakhale further continued that the third irregularity was that these speeches had been translated into English by a translator in Bombay, but he had not been examined. The person who had been examined in connection with the speeches was not the person who translated the speeches. He had only compared the speeches or gone through them after the translations had been made. The translator was available and he ought to have been examined. The person who was examined also belonged to the same office and was brought down from Bombay. The person who makes the translation makes use of certain words and that person therefore should have been examined in the Court.

Heaton J.: There is not a shadow of any injustice or any unfairness on the part of the Magistrate in the three irregularities which you have shown and such allegations are annoying. You can say that the speeches are justifiable.

Mr. Bakhale continuing said that he wanted to go into these irregularities in order to avoid reading the judgment. There was another irregularity and that was that previous conviction had been proved at the outset, and his contention was that these should be only put in after the magistrate had made up his mind to convict Mr. Tilak. The previous convictions would enable the Magistrate to fix the amount of the security and the therefore he ought not to have allowed these previous convictions to be proved.

Beaman J.: Your client, I suppose, has obtained such a notoriety that this would not have affected his case and your client also was not going to deny those.

STORY OF THREE ROGUES EXPLAINED.

Mr. Bakhale then read the judgment. When he came to the story of the three rogues mentioned in the speeches, Mr. Justice Heaton asked him what the story was, which Mr. Bakhale explained.

Heaton J.: Who is the Brahmin there?

Mr. Bakhale said the Brahmin was the Indian people who were asking for Swarajya, and the animal carried was the Home Rule, and the rogues were those Indian people who were objecting to Swarajaya.

After he had finished reading the judgment Mr. Bakhale said taht the speeches read as a whole put before the audience a scheme by which he sought a change in the administration. In all these speeches he had said that the Parliament was to be approached and asked to amend the Government of India Act. That had been fully pointed out everywhere in the speeches. All his criticisms were against the officials working out here in India. The word Government was defined in section 17 of the Indian Penal Code. But the words used by section 124A are not the Government only, but the Government as established by law in India. The Government established by law in India was the British Government as established by the Government of India Act. He criticised the officials actually working out here, and his contention was that under section 124A when he said Government establishd by law did not mean Government officials working here. By the Government of India Act the Government established by law would be the Supreme Government, and the officers provided for under that Act would be officers of Government. In the speeches their Lordships would find Mr. Tilak said that he wanted the Government. He said "We have no quarrel with the British Government." And he only asked for an amendment in the Government of India Act by which the present machinery would be changed.

Beaman J.: What is meant by Government established by law?

Mr. Bakhale then referred to section 124A, Explanation 2.

Beaman J.: I suppose the system established by Acts of Parliament.

Mr. Bakhale said that was so.

Their Lordships then granted a rule.

TERRIBLE COLLISION ON N. W. RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA MAIL DASHES INTO A GOODS TRAIN.

11 KILLED: 15 INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Aug. 31.

A communiqué issued by the District Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, Saharanpur, states:—No. 2 down Peshawar-Calcutta mail collided with a goods train at Kalanour station on the N.-W. Railway on Wednesday night.

Three Europeans and eight Indians were killed; 14 Indians injured and one British officer injured.

The main line is blocked and trains are being transhipped.

LAHORE, Aug. 31.

Regarding the collision of the down Calcutta mail with a goods train at Kalanour on Wednesday night the "Civil and Military Gazette" gives the following details:—Two British soldiers and eight Indians were killed and one British and fourteen Indians were injured. The British dead have been sent to Ambala for burial and the Indian dead made over to the police. The injured have been sent to Saharanpur Hospital.

It is anticipated that the line will be cleared in twelve hours. Early this morning Mr. Sparke, Deputy Agent, and Mr. Sandys, Deputy Traffic Manager, left Lahore by special train to proceed to Kalanour to hold an enquiry.

PRISONERS' DASH FOR LIBERTY.

ALL BUT ONE RECAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 31.

On a pitch-dark night a gang of sixteen dacoit prisoners confined in the Khairpur Jail were being relieved of their chains about 9 p.m. prior to being brought to the compound to sleep when they made a sudden dash for liberty, ran towards the outside gate, passed the wicket, stunned a sentry, dealt heavy blows on a warder and carried away five rifles from a rack. Two were caught by the jail authorities in the course of 20 minutes. An alarm was raised and the Vazir ordered his military secretary, Captain Elias, to give military aid. The Superintendent of the jail, Mr. Haroon, and the Mukhtiarkar set fire to some thick bushes 500 yards away. One of the prisoners was caught issuing from a bush. The search was continued all night till 4 o'clock next afternoon when ten others were caught lying in a thick bush ten miles away from Khairpur by Captain Elias and two more were caught separately by other officers of the State. Thus only one remains at liberty and it is expected that he will soon be secured.

ALLEGED BEHAR CONSPIRACY.

CASE UNDER INVESTIGATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Aug. 31.

The trial of the sedition case under the Defence of India Act is expected to commence here on the 11th September.

Mr. Ross, Sessions Judge, Patna, Rai Brijendra Narayan Roy Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate, and Rai Narayan Prasad Vakil, have been appointed Commissioners. The other day the accused made a confession before a magistrate as a result of which several searches and arrests have been made. It is likely this case which is not expected to last long, will be followed by another conspiracy case which is under investigation.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICER.

NOTICE CONVERTED INTO A SUMMONS CASE.

COMPLAINANT ALLOWED TO STAY IN BOMBAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate heard the notice matter in which Rahat Yarkhan, Jamadar of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, was, at the instance of Allarakhia Abba, called upon to show cause why process should not be issued against him for wrongful restraint and confinement. Mr. W. Weldon with Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, appeared for Allarakhia Abba, while Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. appeared for Rahat Yarkhan.

Mr. Weldon said he objected to Mr. Sullivan appearing for the respondent.

Mr. Sullivan said that in that case he would ask for a short postponement.

Mr. Weldon said the other side had a full notice given to them and he objected to the application for postponement.

PLEA OF GOOD FAITH.

Asked by the Court to say what he had got to say, the respondent said that on the 26th August about 9.30 p.m. he went to Colaba station under instructions from Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein Taki, Inspector of the C.I.D., to see whether the complainant was going to Cutch-Bhuj. At the Colaba station he saw the complainant, who told him that he had purchased a ticket for Ajmere and that he was not going to Cutch-Bhuj. He thereupon took him before Khan Bahadur Taki and subsequently to the Police station at Nagpada. He was acting in good faith in carrying out an order of his superior officer and he therefore sought protection under Section 140 of the City of Bombay Police Act.

The Magistrate: Had you orders to arrest the complainant?

The respondent: No. The instructions to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police were that the complainant was going to Bhuj.

The Magistrate: What reason had you to bring him from Colaba station?

The respondent: I asked him whether he was going to Bhuj and he said he was going to Ajmere.

The Magistrate: It is not the question whether he was going to Bhuj or to Ajmere. Did he not show the deportation warrant?

The respondent: I did not see it.

The Magistrate: Did not the officer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police tell you after reading the warrant, that he could go to Ajmere?

The respondent: I told the officer about my instructions and he said: "He is right and you are also right."

The Magistrate: Did you arrest him and stop him from getting into the train?

The respondent: No, I did not arrest him. He came with me of his own accord.

The Magistrate: Was there any sepoy to accompany him?

The respondent: Yes, a railway policeman.

The Magistrate said the defence raised by the respondent was under Section 140 of the Police Act, which laid down that no Magistrate or Police officer was liable to any penalty or damages on account of an act done in good faith or in pursuance or in intended pursuance of a duty imposed upon him or of an order or direction lawfully given to him.

Mr Weldon submitted that could be decided only by evidence and a summons should therefore be issued. If evidence was given before the Court that a lawful order had been given then the respondent could say that he was protected as he had done the act in good faith and in pursuance of an order lawfully given.

"DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT NOT POLICE ACT."

Continuing, Mr. Weldon said that if the order was not lawfully given and if the respondent had not acted in good faith, then there was an end of the defence. This was a serious matter and if the defence said they were not prepared to argue the matter now and wanted to engage a pleader, the matter might be postponed. It was a question whether the respondent had acted in good faith. He (Mr. Weldon) submitted the respondent could not have been acting in good faith. In this case they had to proceed under the Defence of Realm Act, rule 4 of which said that a notice must be issued in writing and served as a summons on the person concerned. Under Rule 3 an order could be issued calling upon him either not to enter, reside or remain in a certain specified area in British India or to reside in an area as specified in British India. But an order of the latter nature again must be issued after the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. The complainant had no such order served upon him up to the present. The respondent must have been in full possession of this knowledge. He was at the time acting under the Defence of Realm Act and not under the Police Act. The complainant showed the order to the respondent and told him that in accordance with it he was leaving the Bombay Presidency. He was not only taken to the Police station but was kept in the lock-up for sixteen hours.

The Magistrate said the complainant could not hold the respondent responsible for what the Police officer at Nagpada did.

Mr. Weldon said that in that case the Court would allow them to add as an accused person the officer who was in charge of the station. Apart from that, the wrongful arrest took place at Colaba station because the respondent told the complainant that on his own responsibility he would stop him from going, and took out his luggage from the car in which a berth had been reserved. The plea of good faith would not do even if the respondent acted under the direction of his superior officer if that direction had been given under the Police Act and not under the Defence of Realm Act.

APPLICATION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Sullivan said he would ask for a short postponement. There was a complete answer to what had been urged by Counsel. The respondent was working in good faith inasmuch as he was carrying out an order of his superior officer, Mr. Taki.

Mr. Weldon said that was no answer to the objection he had raised.

Mr. Sullivan quoted Section 32 (5) of the Bombay Police Act in support of his argument.

The Magistrate said it had to be proved that the order of the superior officer was lawful.

Mr. Sullivan said the respondent was acting entirely and solely under the order of his superior officer Mr. Taki.

The Magistrate said that if that was going to be the defence then the question whether the order had been lawfully given became essential and for that purpose it was necessary to go into evidence. He ordered the notice to be converted into a summons.

Mr. Weldon said his client had received a further order from Government allowing him to stay in Bombay.

THE POONA BANK.

MR. KELKER OFFERS APOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

Mr. Narsinha Chintaman Kelkar, editor of the "Kesari" has been served with a notice by the Poona Bank Ltd. asking him to tender an unqualified apology to be published in his and other papers for certain alleged defamatory remarks that appeared in the "Kesari" of the 22nd instant about the bank and to pay Rs. 10,000 as damages to the bank, Mr. Kelkar has since published an apology in the "Dnyan Prakash" and also in his own paper, but it is understood he is not going to pay the damages. It is therefore likely that the matter will in due course go to court. A representative of the "Kesari" was present at a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank held on the 18th instant but his presence was objected to and he had to leave. It is alleged that the editor in writing about the bank in his paper referred to it as having gone into liquidation. This statement has, the notice says, caused irreparable damage to the bank.

BURGLARIES IN GRANT ROAD.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done the inhabitants of Grant Road and its vicinity a favour in assigning a corner in your valuable journal to "M. A. LL.B.'s" letter. It is really amazing that for weeks past the people here should live in constant dread of robbers, that nearly every day robbers should make their appearance in one house or another in this neighbourhood, and the police should not be able to protect the citizens or to allay the panic. If the head of the department has not heard of the state of things prevailing here, it should be most strange. I am informed that, instead of strongthening the police, native constables have been recently withdrawn from night duty in some localities. Anyhow it is a scandalous state of affairs, and anything but creditable to the department. There can be no doubt that a few energetic policemen placed at night in convenient localities will mitigate the evil.—Yours etc.

F.

(Continued from Column 6.)

is for preparations to be made to continue the war for two more years, if necessary.

ALEXEIEFF'S GREAT WORK.

From the point of view of generalship both the higher and the subordinate commands of the enemy have been completely outclassed since the beginning of the move. The role in this past year of General Alexeieff must not be forgotten. When in command of the Warsaw Army in 1915 he was in a position which the Germans considered would result in the destruction of the army and an independent peace with Russia. From this position with steady hand General Alexeieff withdrew with consummate skill and he did the same at Vilna in the late autumn, utterly checking the advance of the strongest army the world has ever seen. His only assets were his own clever brain and the character of his people. Since obtaining the higher command he has reorganised and prepared the Army for the present offensive operation. Lastly, his regime gave to Russia Brusiloff in a high command and the capacity of that commander speaks for itself.

During this entire movement General Alexeieff has managed the operations on the whole front, now here, now there, with such skill that he has prevented the enemy, to the utmost possible extent, from shifting his reserves as he did last year. General Brusiloff, commanding in the south, has similarly kept the enemy doing the same locally for nearly two months. It becomes perfectly clear that the Germans are incapable under present conditions of formulating new plans suddenly. Their two hurriedly planned offensives to check the Russian advance have failed utterly, and it is only now, after two months, that they have been able to shift enough troops and redistribute their men sufficiently to slow down the Russian advance in the direction of Kovel.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

WHAT BRUSILOFF HAS DONE.

TWO MONTHS' WORK.

Mr. Stanley Washburn, "The Times" special correspondent with the Russian Forces, sends to his paper the following résumé of the results of two months offensive by the Russian Army:—

Exactly two months have elapsed since the beginning of what must be considered the most remarkable Allied movement since the beginning of the war. These operations, extending over a wide front, much of which is the most difficult *terrain* imaginable, viewed broadly, have continued practically without intermission for more than 60 days, which is a greater period of ceaseless fighting than any offensive except that of the Germans against Verdun, which is not a proper analogy. Even the German drive in Galicia last year, backed by an intricate system of railways and limitless troops and munitions, was obliged to ease off active operations after retaking Lemberg in June until the prepared blow again fell on the Cholm-Lublin line nearly three weeks later; while nearly two months elapsed between the termination of the East Prussian campaign in the spring of 1915 and the opening of the enemy's Galician campaign in May. The Russians have already been going forward on the south western front for more than 60 days, and the battles and the taking of trophies still continue, first in one sector, then in another.

RESULTS REVIEWED.

It seems proper at this time to summarise what this achievement up to date represents. Most important of all, it has definitely resulted in taking away the initiative from the Germans and Austrians on all fronts, and utterly destroying whatever programme they had planned for this summer. It has caused the diversion towards Russia of troops fro mthe Italian and French fronts, laying the foundation for opportunities elsewhere; it has brought about great defeats of the Austrians, and it has convinced the Germans that their boasted superiority has finally vanished. They are now obliged to fight approximately on equal terms with the Russians, their single remaining assets being their superiority in guns, munitions and railway facilities, all of which will have evaporated within another six months, excepting only the last, which must always be considered.

The recapitulation of the Russian captures makes it possible to form some estimate of what these past two months have done for the Allied cause. At a time when the Germans and Austrians are beginning to feel a scarcity of men, and especially of officers, the Russians in their advance, which at certain points approximates fifty-five miles, have taken three generals, 7,067 officers, 330,000 soldiers, and 504 guns including over fifty heavy guns, 1,200 machine-guns, and miscellaneous war booty too great to enumerate. At a conservative estimate this represents, including killed, casualties, missing, and losses from other causes, approximately three-quarters of a million of the enemy's organized effective, with the enemy still struggling frantically on all fronts to bring the Russian advances to a halt, even if but temporarily.

It is impossible for me to state the Russian losses, except to say that from the strictly military point of view they can have no effect whatever on the Russian cause. I believe I am not exaggerating when I say that the Russians could bear double this summer's losses for five consecutive years without apprehension of running short of men, while another such blow as Brusiloff's would undoubtedly utterly finish Austria, and further reduce Germany's visible supply which already seems to have shrunk to a point where future sustained offensives will be difficult, if not impossible.

AUSTRIA FAILING, BUT GERMANY STRONG.

After being nearly two months continually on this front I have reached two conclusions regarding the enemy. The first is that, with one more sweeping movement, an optimist may fairly hope that Austria will be forced to collapse; the second is that the Germans are not near collapse, and though they may lose Kovel, Brest Litovsk, Warsaw, and even all Poland, there may well remain a year of bitter fighting. It is true the Germans have lost some of their arrogance, and their confidence in themselves is somewhat reduced, but they are still a long way from collapse—at any rate, from any military point of view—and if such a collapse is coming from internal political causes, it is impossible to express any opinion upon that here.

During the early part of this campaign their greatest cause for anxiety was the food situation within Germany, but with this year's crop harvested this problem will be dissipated, and will probably not again be an important consideration before next spring. It must be remembered that the Germans, even if forced this year to retire from Galicia and Poland, will already have harvested all the crops, and if they retire they will undoubtedly take with them all the meat supplies likewise. It seems logical to believe then that the war must be ended on the battlefields by unremitting efforts and slow but steady advances, until the enemy is exhausted and no longer able to fill up with men. The Russian and the western advances have shown clearly that the Germans can be digested step by step, but they cannot be swept aside, as has been the case with the Austrians. The surest means of ensuring victory, and that which will most utterly discourage the Germans,

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIA—HER PRESENT AND HER FUTURE.

SIR D. M. HAMILTON'S PLEA FOR CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

Sir Daniel M. Hamilton contributes to the current number of the "Calcutta Review" the following article on India's financial status and the urgent needs for the adjustment of her finance. "The time has come," says Sir Daniel, "for the great push ..... and if she does not move more quickly than she has done in the past, she will be left behind." Movement means growth and life, and stagnation means decay. Sir Daniel has been a great advocate of co-operative movement in Bengal and his practical idealism has led him to urge that the only remedy for improving the financial chaos in India lies in the organisation of a great Co-operative Commonwealth:—

When India crossed the *Kala-pani* to fight the Empire's battles in France and in Egypt, in Mesopotamia and East Africa, she burned her boats behind her. She cannot go back. She dare not stand still. She must go forward. India has proved her loyalty to the Empire on the bloody fields of war; it is for the Empire now to prove still further its loyalty to India, in the fields of peaceful progress. For India does not yet occupy the position in the Empire or in the world which a land of 315,000,000 of people ought to occupy. If numbers counted India would *be* the Empire, but she is still a land of ciphers, poor in the good things of life; and while the fortunes of three-fourths of her people are summed up in the figure 0, India will have to beg her way into the Imperial conference, to sit under the round table, not at it. India is *in* the Empire, but not *of* it. That is her status now, but it ought not to be her status much longer—the time has come for "the great push."

I am told it is dangerous to push on too fast in the unchanging East. To that I say, the unchanging East is fast changing, and there is more danger in going slow. The world moves and the anarchist moves, and if India does not move more quick'y than she has done in the past she will be left behind.

INDIAN SOLDIER—POLITICIAN.

The Indian soldier will return from the wars a changed man. He has begun to think. He has seen the world, and he will want his place therein. He has fought gallantly alongside the gallant Anzacs, and around their camp fires they have doubtless compared notes and *talabs*. He may have heard that in Canada the *Sirkar* is reserving twenty million acres of land for soldiers, and lending them £100 apiece; and he wonders what *his Sirkar* is going to do for *him*; how many biggahs of land will *he* get; how many rupees will the *Sirkar* lend *him* to buy bullocks and seed? Ram Singh has become a politician, and the soldier politician is a man to be studied.

We have given India peace; but we have not yet given her power, the power to rise in the human scale. India is four-fifths of the Empire; but has not one-fifth of its strength. While four-fifths of the Empire remain weak, the Empire is shorn of four-fifths of his strength. Weak in education, weak in medicine, weak in sanitation, weak in political power; and the weakness in all these is due to weakness in Finance more than to anything else.

India is the sickly elephant of the Empire, the Colonies are the frisky pet lambs. The Canadian Government is appropriating £50,000,000 for war. How much is the Indian Government appropriating either for war or peace? Australia with five millions of people is this year raising £20,000,000 for war, and spending nearly as much again on public works, while India, to square her budget, has cut down her railway bill to £3,000,000 and docked £700,000 from her poor little education bill of five or six millions sterling.

Snowed up as she is for half the year, are the resources of Canada and her eight millions of people greater than those of the East? Is there no drought in Australia? Two years ago the want of rain cost Australia eleven millions of sheep. Great Britain can raise £5,000,000 *a day* for war. India with seven times the population can hardly borrow £5,000,000 *a year* for peace. India with her 315,000,000 of people ought to be able to engage Germany singlehanded and thrash her, but she has no money either for war or for peace. Money is Power, and modern money is Credit, of which India has little or none; and a people without Credit are a people without a present or a future.

WHY INDIA IS BARE OF CREDIT AND CASH.

How is it that in the year of our Lord 1916, after a hundred years of British rule and under a Government the most humane in the world, India is so bare of credit and of cash? Mainly it is because Government has overlooked the first principle of political economy.

"Political economy, considered as a branch of the science of a statesman or legislator, proposes two distinct objects: *First*, to provide a plentiful revenue or subsistence for the people, or more porperly to enable them to provide such a revenue or subsistence for themselves; and, *Secondly*, to supply the state or commonwealth with a revenue sufficient for the public services. It proposes to enrich both the people and the sovereign."

So wrote Adam Smith 140 years ago, but *Government has read Adam Smith backwards*. The first object of its political economy has been to square its own budget rather than to enable the people to square theirs. It has enabled the people to provide a plentiful revenue not for themselves but for others. What the people have sown, the *sowcar* and trader have reaped; and so the second object of political economy, like the first, is also afar off. The state or commonwealth is not yet supplied with a revenue sufficient for the public services. The national purse is empty for peace as for war, and will remain empty until the purses of the people are *first* filled in accordance with the *first* principle of political economy.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

Russia understands this, and that she means to follow the teaching of Adam Smith is clear from a recent speech of the Russian Finance Minister as reported in "The Times" Supplement of 20th April, 1916.

"Under such conditions we must needs devote the most serious attention to the question of the further course of our financial policy. There may here be two paths—one of them consists solely in concern for the Budget well-being. Entry upon this path pledges us to the adoption of the most insistent taxation measures which shall aim at the attainment of a balancing of the Budget without deficit at the earliest possible moment. Pursuance of this principal aim necessitates, under the threat of approaching deficits, the maintenance of the most rigid economy in all branches of the State life. *There is however another path; organization of finances may be regulated not in dependence upon the speediest attainment of the well-being of the Treasury but by the consideration for the growth of the popular welfare and the development of productive forces.* (The italics are mine.) In pursuing this end it is essential to dwell only upon those taxes that do not injure the paying capacity of the population. There is no need to fear new expenses if they are productive. What is chiefly wanted is to open up a wide avenue for the economic independence of the population free from unnecessary fiscal tutelage.

Faith in the profound capacity of the Russian people and the huge and as yet far from utilized natural resources of the country must strengthen our conviction that Russia is undergoing only temporary difficulties and that after the war a sober Russia, rich and mighty in a short time, will be able to cope with the problems that confront her and reply to those demands which the State will prefer upon the inhabitants. *The Government deems that only this last path—the path of wide development of the productive forces of the country—is a correct one for our financial and economic policy, and under such conditions the solution of the problems which arise before us in the domain of the State husbandry must be regulated in connexion with the realization of an extensive and a well-thought-out plan of economic measures far transcending the limits of jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance alone.* This plan is now being drafted in the proper Departments."

In making the budgets of the people her first care, Russia is choosing the right path, the path laid down by Adam Smith, the path of common sense; for no Government will ever get a revenue sufficient for the public services, from a people who have neither credit nor cash. India would rejoice to hear that her rulers also were now "drafting in the proper departments a well-thought-out plan of economic measures far transcending the limits of the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance alone." It is to the organization of the finances of the people that Russia looks for the fulfilment of her transcendent plans. While Russia plans and pushes is India to "wait and see?"

*The italics are mine.

WHERE INDIA LIES STRANDED.

One hundred and forty years ago the finger of Adam Smith pointed to the weak spot in British rule and the finger of Sir Erward Maclagan points to the same danger spot to-day.

In 1775 Adam Smith wrote:—

"In Bengal money is frequently lent to farmers at 40, 50 and 60 per cent. and the succeeding crop is mortgaged for the payment. . . . Such enormous usury must in its turn eat up the greater part of the profits."

In 1915 Sir Edward Maclagan wrote:—

"The moneylenders' rates we have found in many places to be as much as 38, 48 and 60 per cent. per annum."

Financially, the people stand where they did at the commencement of British rule. Is it wise to leave them standing there any longer? The great industry of four-fifths of the Empire still without a banking system, 250,000,000 of people without credit or cash. The *sowcar's* reef is the rock on which India lies stranded, and until the ship of State with its huge living freight is afloat on the silver sea of Credit, India will never reach the haven of peace and plenty and power. We have given the people a railway system which removes their surplus crops, but we have not yet given them a banking system to bring back the price. The world takes the surplus crops, the *sowcar* and the trader take the money, and the devil takes the people. And now we read that at the opening of the Benares University the Viceroy declared it to be the policy of Government "to do all within its power and means, to multiply the number of universities throughout India, realizing that the greatest boon the Government can give India is a diffusion of higher education through the creation of new universities."

Indian boons are a byward. The boon that India wants is Money, or rather, I should say, a banking system which will create and provide the people and the Government with that modern form of money called Credit. Let more universities come in due time, but until the country can absorb the product of those already existing the time for more is not yet. To turn out still larger numbers of highly trained young men to sing the song of the shirtless is to multiply unemployment and unrest. The want of credit among the masses is, I believe, a chief cause of unemployment and unrest among the classes. Multiply credit among the masses and you multiply employment and peace for all. Credit is purchasing power, and an increase in the purchasing power of 315,000,000 of people will start the greatest trade boom the world has ever seen, and create employment for man and beast.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Twelve months ago, when I advocated the more rapid development of credit among the masses by an enlargement of the co-operative credit staff, I was told by an eminent retired Indian administrator that *Festina lente* was the wisest watchword for India, which, in official English, means "Wait and See." I have waited and watched, and what do I see?—750,000 co-operative members enrolled in eleven years. Considered in relation to the staff employed the result is remarkable, and reflects the greatest credit on the Indian Civil Service and its assistants; but considered in relation to 315,000,000 of people, the 750,000 are a drop in the ocean of Indian humanity. And what about the capital commanded by the 750,000? I understand it to be £5,000,000. Lever's Soap commands more. I have said there is more danger in going slow than in going faster, and that if India does not move more quickly she will be left behind. Let us again see what the great northern power is doing. Here is an extract from an article which appeared in the "Times" Russian Supplement of 25th March 1916 by Vladimir Savitsky, Secretary of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce:—

"Of recent years the growth of the co-operative movement has proceeded exceptionally rapidly; co-operation is ever more widely and deeply penetrating into the economic life of the country, and ever new types of co-operative societies are springing up. It is interesting to note the formation of such societies among the Ostiaks in the depths of the Narym region, among the Karanagaits of the Terek province—the inhabitants of which are only just beginning to pass from a nomadic to a stationary form of life—and among the Bouriats of the Trans-Baikal province.

"How widely co-operation has taken hold upon the masses themselves can best be attested by a series of individual examples depicting the significance of co-operation in the life of some region or other of illimitable Russia. In the Kostromma province, for example, rural co-operation embraces 33 per cent. of all householders of the province. In Yaroslav province the percentage of householders united through co-operative organization has already risen to 50, while in Tula province it amounts to 65.

"In absolute numbers the significance of co-operation for individual regions is shown as follows:—In Orel province, for example, co-operation embraces 244.000 persons, in Tambov 293,620, and in the region of the Don Cossacks 350.000.

"In Russia at the present time there is a total of more than 35,000 co-operative societies, and according to numbers Russia will soon occupy first place in this movement. Already in membership, which is close upon 12,000,000, she has overtaken all western countries. Reckoning an average family, whose head is a member of a society, at from four to five persons, we find that the number of inhabitants interested in co-operation amounts to between 40 and 50 millions, *i.e.*, about one-third of the population. But independently of the number of members, Russian co-operation, judged by its economic turnover, is impressive. The turnover of loan and savings and credit associations on July 1-14. 1914, amounted to 773,162,600 roubles (£81,600,000), while the associations had capital of their own amounting to 96,000,000 roubles (£10,130,000), Governmental resources amounting to 48,000,000 roubles (£5,060,000), and other funds placed at their disposal amounting to 48,700,000 roubles (£5,140,000).

"The budget of all the co-operations of Russia totals many milliards of roubles *i.e.*, exceeds the budget of all Russian towns, Zemstvos, and industrial organizations, and is less only than the State Budget.

"The Moscow People's Bank, ever increasing its turnover, is becoming the recognized all-Russia centre in the business of purchasing articles of productive consumption and the sale of agricultural products and articles of handicraft.

"The war has not disturbed Russian co-operation; on the contrary, it has given it a fresh impetus towards further development, and in connection with the mobilization of the country the co-operations are serving the cause of Imperial defence. They succour refugees, care for the families of Reservists, supply the population and the Army with food products, and purvey clothing and munitions for the Army. The common cause has strengthened the desire of the co-operations for closer union.

"The co-operative association has now reached the village—the centre of all public life. Upon the association the Zemstvo relies in its undertakings; to the association the State appeals when it wishes to summon the people to the task of State defence; the association in the village is now the most energetic vehicle of cultural enterprises.

"In the near future it is proposed to promulgate a new law in accordance with which will be established a simplified procedure for the creation of co-operative societies in place of the existing one which is attended with numerous complicated formalities, and there is no doubt that then the co-operative movement will attain still wider scope."

INDIA MUST SEE AND GO.

Not satisfied with the enormous progress of the last few years, the Russian Government intends to give the co-operative movement still wider scope. If India waits much longer she will see Ivan Ivanovitch pass into the sunlight, while Gopal Das remains groping in the darkness.

If India is to catch up and keep abreast of the world SEE and GO must be her motto. "Where there is no vision the people perish." For what is India waiting? Is it for money from Whitehall? If Whitehall could not find money enough for India's needs, in the green tree when it was plentiful and cheap, how will she find it in the dry when it is so scarce and dear? To look to Whitehall for money is to lean on a broken reed. India must develop her own financial system, and the only sound way to do so is to develop the finances of the people—to build from the foundation upwards. The way is plain. It only wants men. In Sir Edward Maclagan's report he gives the number of men employed on co-operative credit work as 267. Applying this figure to India's 750,000 villages, at least 10,000 men are wanted. Here is a grand outlet for the pick of India's youth. If the universities can supply men who will build up the Indian Empire on a sound foundation by organizing the credit of the people, an increase in their number will be justified. Will Government give the young men the chance? "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." The men are ready for the fight, and the money too.—lying dead in the Gold Standard and Paper Currency reserves of the Government.

INDIAN'S TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS STERLING LYING IN LONDON.

The war has proved the gold standard reserve to be a relic of the dark ages. Great Britain is settling her adverse trade balance of hundreds of millions sterling with paper—I.O.U.'s in the form of Treasury bills and exchequer bonds, American shares, etc., etc. India can settle her paltry adverse balance of ten millions in the same way, and pay off the bills when the trade balance turns as it always does. Are India's scraps of paper made in Germany? Is the credit of her Government so poor that it cannot be trusted to pay sixteenpence in the rupee on a trumpery temporary sterling debt which may or may not arise once in ten years? Has the time not come when the Government of India might take over from Whitehall the management of the £26.000,000 which is lying in London partly dead and partly lent to all and sundry but the people of India, whose money it is, and who need it most? And there are millions more lying dead in the paper currency reserve. Fifty years ago the Government of the time invested 40 to 50 per cent. of the reserve, whereas of late years only half this percentage has been invested.

On the strength of the money now available in these two reserves, Government can safely issue straight away at least fifty millions of credit, and a small share of the money, if spent in giving employment to a few thousands of the pick of India's youth, would create hundreds of millions more. In the death of the *sowcar* India will find life. In the development of the people's finances she will find her banking system, and the Government will find all the money it wants for the public services,—for irrigation, education, railways, medicine, etc., etc. Without the development of the credit of the people she will remain poor and blind and naked.

NEED OF A CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

"Money," said Adam Smith, referring to gold and silver, "is the most unprofitable part of the national capital," but do not let Government make it more unprofitable than it is by locking it up. Movement means growth and life, stagnation means death and decay.

More than twenty years ago, in its Statistical Atlas, the Government of India wrote these words, which I would commend to the Government of to-day:—

"The whole country being built up, as it were, of five-acre bricks, it is found that all administrative problems, however intricate, can be resolved into factors in which the five-acre unit, and the prosperity of the five-acre holder, is the most important one of all."

In India's 750,000 villages the bricks still lie scattered and broken, and until they are gathered and united, India's great temple will never rise to grace the Empire and bless the world. Three years ago the King laid the foundation, stone of new Delhi, but the foundations of the India that is to be, are not yet well and truly laid. Will his Majesty give India's young men the chance to fulfil the dream of Akbar, by laying the foundations and building the temple of India's great Co-operative Commonwealth, in which the many will be one.

Well, I dreamed
That stone by stone I reared a sacred fame.
A Temple, neither Pagod, Mosque nor Church,
But loftier, simpler, always open-door'd
To every breath from Heaven, and Truth and Peace
And Love and Justice came and dwelt therein.—*Tennyson.*

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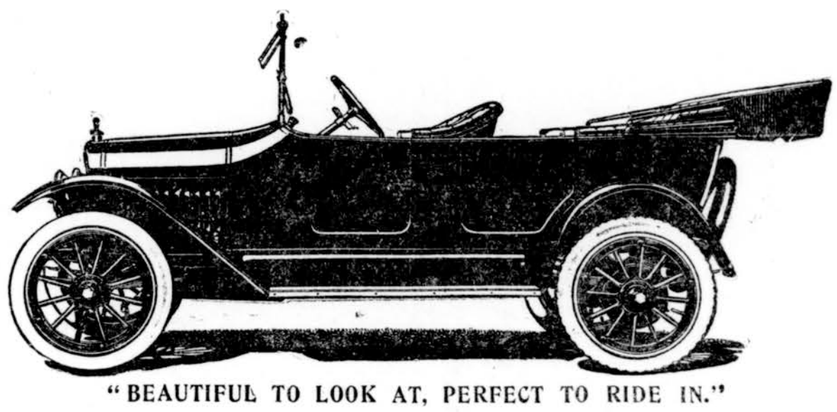
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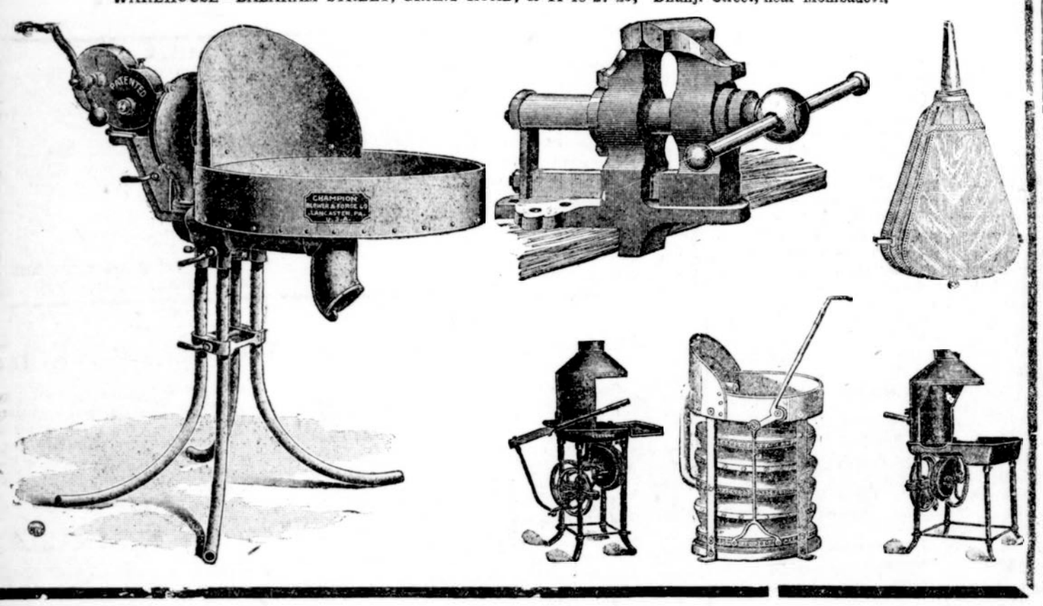
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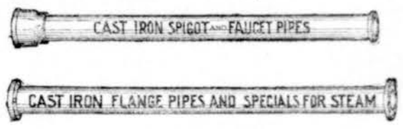
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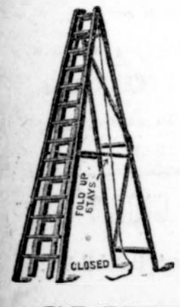
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